THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 240

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Strike at Lawrence Ends; State Services Find Jobs; Taylor and Envoys Meet

The World's Day—September 8, 1941

New England: Work Resumed at Arlington Mills

Strike at Arlington Mills of Lawrence, Mass., which once threatened a shortage of army uniforms, was called off and full operations were resumed. [Page 5.]

Sewage pollution of South Shore waters brought prohibition of shell fish taking along most of the shore line from Hull to Winthrop. [Page 5.]

Final clash in Sixth Army Corps maneuvers began today as Reds invaded Blue territory. About 40,000 took part in war games. [Page 2.]

Washington: States Fill 3,000,000 Jobs

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, announced that 499,000 defense and non-defense jobs were filled by the State employment services during July and about 3,000,000 for the first seven months of the year.

President Roosevelt postponed until the evening of Sept. 11 an address of "major importance" because of the passing of his mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt. The Senate, which adjourned for the day out of respect for Mrs. Roosevelt, adopted unanimously a resolution expressing sorrow and extending sympathy to the President and his family.

The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Pullman Company to increase rates for berths in tourist sleeping cars from the present basis of about 50 per cent to 66⅔ per cent of rates charged in standard sleeping cars.

Leon Henderson flatly denied the accusations of Martin Dies, made in a letter to the President, that he and five other defense employees are Communists or "sympathizers." [Page 1.]

The special Senate committee investigating petroleum shortages in the East continued hearings.

The Maritime Commission said that shipyards on the three coasts would launch 12 new merchant vessels Sept. 27, a day designated by the Commission as "Liberty Fleet Day." The ships will aggregate about 120,000 deadweight tons. It will be the largest mass launching of merchant ships since the days of the World War.

In Europe: Taylor, Leahy and Weddell Confer

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican conferred with Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, and Alexander Weddell, Ambassador to Madrid, following Mr. Taylor's arrival in Barcelona from the United States.

Britain's food supplies are better than they were 12 months ago despite heavy calls made on shipping resources for war purposes, British Food Minister Lord Woolton announced.

Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's chief economic negotiator, and four aids arrived in Turkey for talks.

National: Daniels to Address Legion Convention

Milwaukee, Wis. (AP)—Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico and former Secretary of the Navy, will be a speaker at the national American Legion convention next week, officials announced. He will speak Sept. 17.

Weirton, W. Va. (AP)—Signing of a contract by the Weirton Steel Company and the recently formed Weirton Independent Union was announced by union spokesmen, who described the pact as the best in the steel industry.

New London, N. H. (AP)—Bernard A. Hoban, former Dartmouth College athlete, announced he had wired his acceptance as football coach at the University of Mexico, Mexico City. He also said he would take part in a campaign to acquaint Mexicans with other American sports.

Far East: Third American Tanker at Vladivostok

The third American tanker carrying oil to Soviet Russia from the United States arrived safely at Vladivostok, according to the Sydney, Australia, radio.

Parachute corps trained with American equipment have been newly formed in the Netherlands Indies, it was disclosed.

Dissension within Japan is to be feared more than encirclement by the United States, Sadao Araki, former Japanese War Minister, wrote in the newspaper Hochi published in Tokyo.

Air and Sea: Heaviest Raid Damages Berlin

The heaviest raid on Berlin yet carried out by the RAF was said to have caused heavy damage in the German Capital [Page 1.]

German torpedo boats, according to the Nazi High Command, sank five British merchantmen totaling 13,500 tons in an attack on a convoy off the British coast.

In Russia: Mass Bomber Attacks on Leningrad

German forces nearing Leningrad unloosed large numbers of Stukas against the Russian defenders who had given way slightly without surrendering any major points.

Odessa held out as reports came of the city's defenses being constantly re-enforced. Supplies reached the surrounded port from Russian vessels in the Black Sea.

Port Washington Ready for 'Raid'

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—This city of 14,000 is fully mobilized for a theoretical disaster of the proportions of Coventry and Plymouth, scheduled to strike Sept. 12.

The police force of 15 has been reinforced with more than 100 reserves; the Fire Department by another 100 trained in fire fighting, rescue work and first aid; Girl and Boy Scouts and Red Cross are organized under a corps of a dozen physicians and surgeons; school children, about 1,000 in all, are being instructed in caring for themselves under fire. The town will be blacked-out.

"We are seeing what a well-organized community can do against air invasion," said Robert F. Gregory, Chairman of the Defense Council. "We are relying largely upon Port Washington's resources and manpower. A lot of mistakes will be made, but we expect to benefit by them."

Plans for the attack have not been completed. Some planes will take part and ground flares will be used to denote places where bombs theoretically have fallen.

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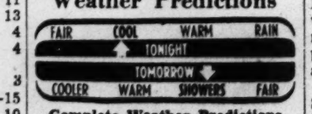

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Plot to Wreck Plan E Charged In Cambridge

Leader of the movement accuses Election Commission of attempting to sabotage new system.

Charges that the Cambridge Election Commission is seeking to "sabotage Plan E" by delaying preparations for the City's first proportional representation election this November were made today by Chandler W. Johnson, prominent backer of the Plan E movement, and candidate for the new City Council to be elected by proportional representation.

While other Plan E leaders, including Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Plan E Committee, did not comment on this charge and withheld criticism of the Election Commission, they are known to feel strongly steps to secure a trained expert to direct the election should be taken. They are closely watching the Commission's action.

Director of Count

Employment of such a man, a "director of the count" to make advance preparations, teach election workers how to count the "PR" ballots, and supervise the actual counting operations, was one step which Mr. Johnson charged should have been taken before now.

Because success of Plan E may be popularly judged in part by the smoothness of the coming election, the services of a skilled director are of crucial importance, it is agreed by practically all supporters of Plan E.

Inquiry at the Election Commission brought the admission that "nothing has been done" about employing a director or arranging a central headquarters for counting the ballots.

Definite decision on these points is being delayed until after a projected trip to Cincinnati and New York City of the four Election Commissioners, Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott, and a representative of the City Solicitor's office, it was understood. A special appropriation to finance this trip will be asked at tomorrow night's City Council meeting, according to advance reports.

Plans for this trip were criticized by Mr. Johnson on the ground that there is no need for the Acting Mayor and the City Solicitor's representative to accompany the Election Commissioners, upon whom responsibility for staging the election rests.

This view differed from that of other Plan E leaders, some of whom have urged such a trip as one means of convincing prominent opponents of the "PR" system that it works effectively and smoothly.

It was being debated in Cambridge circles today whether, under existing legislation, the City has authority to pay salaries to precinct workers, counters, and a director of the count.

Refuse to Pay

The City Auditor has announced he will refuse to pay wages to such workers because of special legislation which prohibits employment of any temporary workers until next January. Legislative action to permit employment of such workers will be sought by the special legislative commission on Cambridge affairs, it is reported in Cambridge.

With application by five persons, including Mr. Johnson, for nomination papers this morning, the list of candidates for the new Cambridge City Council lengthened to more than 60. There are eight candidates so far for the School Committee.

Question as to whether Cambridge assessors should be elected or appointed under Plan E was tentatively settled by announcement of the Election Commission that no nominating papers will be distributed for candidates for assessor. This decision will stand unless reversed by a test case in court.

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Fair Time

By a Staff Photographer

And Fair Weather in N. E.

One of the largest fairs now in full swing is Brockton, where the Ferris Wheel sweeps skyward, the barkers command performances, 4-H boys and girls groom their entries, and quilters show their wares in that exciting kaleidoscope of fun and competition that is a fair in Yankeeland. Brockton becomes Hub of New England: Page 2.]

Patriarca's Record Up In Coakley Trial

Prosecution efforts to prove that State records tracing the 12-year criminal career of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, Providence, R. I., gunman were available to Councilor Daniel H. Coakley at the time he drew up the Patriarca pardon petition today opened the third week of the Coakley impeachment trial before the Senate.

Called as a prosecution witness, A. Perry Holt, Jr., of Newton, social worker in charge of records at the Charlestown State Prison, produced records showing that Patriarca had been frequently at odds with the law from 1926 to 1938. Under questioning by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General and prosecutor at the impeachment trial, Mr. Holt said the file was available "to any official seeking information about the prisoner, including the Governor's Council."

The Patriarca pardon is considered the strongest feature of the prosecution's case against Mr. Coakley.

Entered on Record

Under the objection of Francis E. Rafter, one of the Councilor's attorneys, the Patriarca criminal record, including statements from Federal authorities, Rhode Island State Police officials, and others, was entered in the court record.

Mr. Coakley himself moved that the entire record be admitted, but when the witness started reading statements from various Federal and State officials regarding Patriarca's record, the Councilor attempted to block admission of such statements, saying his motion—referring to admission of the entire record—referred only to Patriarca's actual criminal offenses.

Senator Angier L. Goodwin, presiding officer, admitted the statements, subject to the prosecution's later proof as to their connection with the case against the Councilor.

At that time, Mr. Bushnell pointed out that Mr. Coakley, in his various statements, said he could not verify the statements made in the Patriarca petition. The Attorney General added that the prosecution will show that the rec-

Continued on Page 19, Column 4

Dies' Charges Of Reds in U.S. Office Denied

Leon Henderson, Price Controller, heads list—Argument arises over what a Communist is.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 — Behind the accusation of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas that Price Controller Leon Henderson and five other defense employees are Communists or "sympathizers" and the flat denials of these charges by Mr. Henderson lies the unsettled issue of what officially constitutes a Communist.

The facts, as presented to President Roosevelt in a long, documented letter from the Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and as discussed by Mr. Henderson in reply, are not substantially in dispute. The conclusions to be drawn from these facts are completely in dispute.

Specifically, Mr. Dies charges the following officials with being associated with "Communist Front" organizations, with having "Communist leanings," with holding opinions "which have found acceptance only in Communists," and asks the President to remove them:

Mr. Henderson, prominent New Deal economist, who is at once Price Administrator, head of the Division of Civilian Supply in the OPM and a member of the Supreme Defense Agency, the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

Robert A. Brady, whom he identified as head consultant of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply at a salary of $7,500 a year. OPACS recently was split by executive order, into the Office of Price Administration and the OPM Division of Civilian Supply.

Wife Has Fat Job

Mrs. Mildred Edie Brady, wife of Robert Brady, listed at $5,600 a year, as principal specialist in consumer education.

Tom Tippett, assistant chief of the Rent Section of the Henderson Organization for Civilian Supplies, at a salary of $5,600.

Dewey H. Palmer, a consultant at $20 a day.

E. J. Lever, principal field representative of the Labor Division of the OPM, listed as receiving $5,600 a year. This Division is headed by Sidney Hillman, Co-Director General of the OPM, who serves with Mr. Henderson and five other high defense officials on the newly created Supply Priorities and Allocations Board.

Mr. Dies is producing some action. Mr. Henderson said that the alleged evidence of the Communist affiliations of the officials named in the letter to the President will be immediately forwarded to the Civil Service Commission for further inquiry. Mr. Henderson also stated that all employees in the defense organization have been investigated either by the Federal Bureau of Investigation or more lately by the Intelligence Service of the Treasury Department, that their findings were submitted to the Civil Service Commission which had made no recommendation against their employment to him.

The OPA chief also declared that if the Civil Service Commission asked for the discharge of an employee, including the 50 anonymous officials whom Mr. Dies said he could show were Communists if encouraged, he would fire them as soon as he could get to a telephone.

What Is a Communist?

But this doesn't settle the dispute or really come to grips with the essential issue because the employees whom Mr. Dies considers as Communists on the basis of the evidence Mr. Henderson doesn't consider a Communist at all, on the basis of the same evidence.

For example, Mr. Dies asks that Mr. Henderson be discharged on

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

Attack on Greer to Bring Broader U. S. Sea Patrol; Air Assault on Leningrad

Germans loose fleets of dive bombers on city but defenders resist fiercely.

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP)—Schlüsselburg, across the River Neva, 25 miles east of Leningrad, has been captured by German forces encircling the northern Russian metropolis, the German High Command asserted in a special communiqué tonight.

By the Associated Press

Monday, Sept. 8

Thousands of Stuka dive bombers have been loosed on Leningrad's defenders in a new effort to clear the way for the German land forces, according to latest German News Agency reports. The same source acknowledges, however, that the Russians are making a bitter stand at every clump and tree.

The newly-unleashed aerial operations, as reported by DNB, German official news service, were described in the German press as one gigantic and unending "rolling attack."

The news agency has not yet reported Luftwaffe attacks upon the heart of Russia's second city itself, but rather described them as directed at Red Army troops "south of Lake Ladoga."

In that area important Leningrad-Moscow rail connections are located and also the town of Schlüsselburg, which the Germans have reported under bombardment by their long-range artillery. The entire area is considered here to be a part of Leningrad's defense belt.

The German Agency declared Russian aerial resistance in the Leningrad area was relatively weak and that only one German plane was lost in initial mass assaults Saturday.

Hard Going Admitted

Hitler's High Command asserted that the Nazi-allied Finnish Army, driving down on Leningrad from the north of Lake Ladoga, had reached the Svir River, paralleling the Stalin Canal which runs from a point on Lake Ladoga, 80 miles northeast of Leningrad, to Lake Onega.

In the land advance on Leningrad itself, the Germans conceded that their troops were encountering strong resistance. A Nazi war correspondent described the roads as engulfed in "bottomless mud," indicating that the drenching fall rains were seriously retarding Nazi mechanized warfare.

Russian military reports indicated today that while the Germans were staging a major offensive at the western and southern approaches to Leningrad they had thus far failed to achieve a serious break-through.

The Red Army reported today that hard-riding Cossacks had captured a staff headquarters far behind the German lines and listed a general among mounting Nazi casualties.

Highway Retaken

Soviet reports said Russian troops, in some of the fiercest fighting of the 79-day-old struggle, had driven the Germans from positions astride a vital highway leading to Leningrad. On the central front, a Red counter-offensive was said to be gaining momentum after recapturing several important towns.

On the Ukraine front, the Russians reported that German attempts to pierce the defenses of Kiev, the Capital, and to storm the besieged Black Sea port of Odessa were resulting in terrific casualties.

At an undisclosed part of the central front, a great battle was reported still in progress, with the Red Air Force strongly support-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

By a Staff Artist

Dispersed Republic

Position of the German Volga Republic from which persons of German descent have been ordered to Siberia. The Russian Government has described the order as precautionary. [Russia Orders Volga Germans to Siberia: Page 7.]

Heaviest Raid Of RAF Sets Berlin Afire

By the Associated Press

Monday, Sept. 8

British planes bombed Berlin from midnight to almost dawn today in a raid described as the heaviest ever made on the capital of the Reich, according to the British Air Ministry news service which said the attackers found the lakes to the west of Berlin shining in bright moonlight.

The Berlin attackers were but part of the hundreds of RAF planes striking regularly at the continent.

The Air Ministry said that 20 British bombers were missing from the raid.

British crews returning from the German Capital said that many big fires burst around a main railway station and their glow could be seen long after the bombers set out for home.

German defenses were strong, the attackers acknowledged. Anti-aircraft was virtually incessant and stopped only to allow the approach of German night fighters.

The British Press Association called the Berlin raid the heaviest since the war began, but no figures were issued either for the number of planes or the bomb tonnage.

Berlin Paper Complains

Berlin claimed that 27 persons were killed in the British raid on the Capital. The raid was played up under two-column headlines and one newspaper, the Nachtausgabe, bitterly assailed the attack as "especially low-down and contemptible."

Obviously with the permission of authorities, the press went beyond the customary mere publication of the High Command communiqué. At least a column was given to description of the attack.

"Explosives and incendiaries were dropped by the British aviators on residential sections where, almost exclusively, workers' families live," said the Nachtausgabe.

"The dead and wounded among them, old people, women, and children, are lamented victims of a species of warfare which shrinks back at no crime, no murder," said this paper.

The Nazis claimed that 17 British planes were shot down during the night attack by antiaircraft and pursuit planes, three bagged over Berlin.

Other Objectives

Besides the attack on Berlin—the fourth by either British or Russian planes in a little more than a week—the RAF offensive was aimed at Bergso Island off Norway, the German naval base at Kiel, the Rhineland industrial town of Huls, and the occupied French port of Boulogne.

Most spectacular of the attacks was the one on Boulogne begun at midnight and carried through to dawn. The sky over the French port reddened as the RAF carted more and more explosives across Dover Strait to dump into raging fires. Watchers on the Kent Coast reported the fires still were burning late in the morning.

The Luftwaffe crossed paths with the British. The Air Ministry said places on the Southeast Coast were bombed and some damage and a few casualties were caused in the east of England.

Washington sees Axis in retreat in both oceans before strong American stand.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Broader American participation in the struggle to rid the North Atlantic of German air, surface and undersea craft is foreseen here today as result of the German U-boat attack upon the American destroyer Greer.

American officials here are convinced that the Axis is beating a retreat—though perhaps a strategic retreat—in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The view in Washington is that Berlin's defensive attitude over the attack on the Greer and Tokyo's failure to live up to its warnings against shipments to Vladivostok show that neither Germany nor Japan is at present disposed to dispute the strong stand taken by the United States in defense of the freedom of the seas in both of these vital areas.

President Roosevelt, it is evident, intends to press the advantage to the full, and while his address of "major importance," scheduled for tonight, is postponed until the evening of Sept. 11 at 9 o'clock (E. S. T.), because of the sudden passing of his mother, there is no doubt expressed here that any declaration by the President will be on the side of fuller, not lesser, use of the Navy to protect the shipping lanes in both oceans.

"Joint" Search Significant

Significance is attached to the fact that the American and British Navies are conducting a "joint" search for the submarine which unsuccessfully tempted to torpedo the Greer and while this particular submersible apparently still remains uncaught Washington welcomes the news that both the British and the Russians have netted one U-boat each in the past 48 hours.

The American Government flatly rejects the German "explanation" of the attack on the United States destroyer, and categorically repudiates the German claim that the Greer shot first at the submerged submarine which was forced to try to torpedo the Greer in self-defense.

What steps the Government will take next have not been disclosed but it is clear that there will be more pressure put against the Nazi "blockade" which, if tolerated, would prevent the United States from access to its protectorate in Iceland.

In his forthcoming speech President Roosevelt is expected to put Germany in the position of either having to withdraw its air and sea forces from the entire North Atlantic between America and Iceland or precipitate real naval warfare with the American Navy.

White House Indignant

Belief that the United States Navy may be ordered to play a fuller anti-Axis role in the Atlantic stemmed from White House and Navy Department indignation over Thursday's attack on the Greer.

Among the possibilities before the President are:

1. American convoying of British freighters at least as far as Iceland.

2. Extension of the area patrolled by American naval craft, bringing it closer to the German-controlled ports of France.

3. American scrutiny of French ports on the west coast of Africa, which are periodically reported as U-boat stations.

4. Shipment in American boats to Iceland of British-bound goods, with British boats picking them up at Reykjavik for the short haul home.

Nazi Statement Ridiculed

Both isolationist and interventionist members of Congress have joined in ridiculing the official Berlin statement that the alleged attack by the Greer is evidence that President Roosevelt is seeking "to provoke incidents for the purpose of baiting the American people into the war."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned that the Germans had better learn immediately that this country was going to defend its ships and citizens.

"The fact that the Nazis admit a German submarine was involved amounts to an admission that it was acting under orders of the Nazi Government in firing on our destroyer," he said.

"This spirit of assassination, disregard for the rights of other nations and arrogant contempt for

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Grenfell Ship Ready for First Voyage North

As one evidence of continuing missionary spirit among followers of the late Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the bright new vessel Nellie A. Cluett—loaded to the gun'ls—today prepared to steam north out of Boston Harbor for Labrador.

Waiting for the supplies in far north missions, alone with Eskimos and scattered settlers in a wind-swept land, pioneers who brought civilization to Labrador today were awaiting the arrival of a vessel they never have seen.

The Nellie A. Cluett is making her maiden voyage. A trim, new, buff and white motorship, she was launched without being named last month in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, then named Aug. 26.

Aboard today as last-minute loading operations came to a close were several thoroughbred goats, nosing about among supplies and providing sound effects for the amusement of East Boston tars.

The goats are gifts of Mrs. Carl Sandburg, wife of the poet, of Miss Mary L. Farley of Sherborn,

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Knickle Studio, Lunenburg

Nellie A. Cluett Given Name

At a unique ceremony which was held at the dock in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, instead of when the vessel was launched. The vessel now is in Boston ready for its first voyage to Labrador in its work for the International Grenfell Association. Albert T. Gould of Boston, Director of the Association, is standing bareheaded beside soldier. Mrs. Gibbs W. Sherrill of Marblehead, Mass., holds bottle of Vermont spring water for the naming ceremony.

Brockton Becomes the Hub of New England as Gates to Annual Fair Are Opened

Woodlands Around Pepperell Seeing Final Army 'Games'

Defense News in Brief

Fields and glens of the Nashua River-Pepperell woodlands echoed to the noise of military convoys again today as more than 40,000 soldiers moved into concealed bivouac positions for the final sham battle of the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers.

The quiet countryside will again be bright with flashes of brilliant red and blue as the soldiers of the "Red" and "Blue" armies, marked by flannel wrappings on their helmets, advance into "battle" tomorrow in the last of four field maneuvers.

Following completion of the exercise Thursday, the troops will prepare to go to North Carolina late this month for games on a much grander scale, the autumn maneuvers of the First Army of the United States.

The final problem of the Sixth Army Corps games has the 26th (Yankee) Division pitted against the 104th Infantry and the second battalion of the 101st Field Artillery.

The Nashua maneuver, from the viewpoint of the Yankee Division and other Blue troops, is to show the soldiers and groups how to advance and reconnoiter by infiltration, how to defend an extended area by patrols and reserve counter-attack, and how to organize lines of resistance against armored attack.

Red troops may also launch surprise actions, which necessitates defense as well as offensive preparations by the Blues.

It will be assumed the Reds and Blues are opposing each other on a line from Leominster to Townsend Harbor, with a battle line extending from Townsend Harbor to a point two miles northwest of Nashua. In this northern sector, the Reds will advance from the east and south and the Blues will oppose them from the west.

Jobs for Soldiers—The Selective Service System will give the same help in finding jobs for men completing their terms of service in the regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps as it does to its own selectees and members of the National Guard, according to announcements from Connecticut and Massachusetts State Selective Service headquarters.

A call for employers not only to fulfill the provision of the Selective Service Law requiring them to reinstate returning soldiers in their former jobs or equivalent, unless this is impossible, but to go farther and give jobs to returning men who have no jobs, was issued by Selective Service authorities in both States.

Sled Dogs—Two soldiers and seven husky sled dogs that went to the Antarctic with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd on his latest expedition will be on hand at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield Sept. 14 to 20, it was announced today by Col. Mark L. Ireland, First Corps Area Quartermaster, at the Boston Army Base.

The dogs have been selected from 40 turned over to the Quartermaster Corps when the Byrd expedition returned last May, and since then boarded at Wonalancet, N. H.

With American troops occupying posts in Alaska, Newfoundland, and Iceland, it is possible these dogs may soon be called into active Army service.

Sunday Visits—The weekly Sunday Visitors' Days have done much to maintain morale of Army men stationed at Fort Terry, N. Y., according to a report received by Brig. Gen Francis B. Wilby, First Corps Area Commander, at the Boston Army Base.

Visitors are transported to the fort on Government harbor boats without any interference with the normal boat schedule.

Enlistments Up—Regular Army enlistment records for the previous nine months were broken in New England during August when 1,165 men volunteered for three years, according to announcement from Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer. This figure is a gain of 144 over the month of July, and is 439 higher than the June figure.

Contract Awarded: The quartermaster depot at the Boston Army Base announced today that a contract for 1,544 pairs of parachute-jumper boots, size 10, has been awarded the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, of Endicott, N. Y., at $5.85 per pair.

PROFILE BRAND
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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hub Judge Quotes Justice Douglas

Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts today admitted 325 men and women to citizenship.

Today's session in the Federal Building in Boston was the first since the regular naturalization sessions of the Court were interrupted for summer vacations. They will continue every Monday morning from now until next June.

Holding aloft a small American Flag, Judge Ford quoted excerpts from the speech of William O. Douglas, Justice of the United States Supreme Court. "There is only one grade of American citizenship," Judge Ford quoted. "There are no second, third or fourth classes, no inferior rank."

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open meeting of the Fiftieth Biennial Universalist General Convention, with Louis Annin Ames presiding. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer technicolor motion picture "Angel of Mercy," depicting the career of Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross and Universalist layswoman, will be shown. At Cousens Gymnasium, Tufts College, 8 p. m.

Supper and motion picture for benefit of the British War Relief, conducted by the Arlington Women's Committee. "Thumbs Up!" official British War Relief Society picture, will be shown. At St. John's Episcopal Church, Pleasant Street, Arlington, at 8 p. m.

Public Community Forum conducted by WPA Community Recreation Project. The Boston Police Department's efforts to combat the drug evil will be described by Inspector Frank Sweeney of the Narcotics Division. The motion picture "Know Your Money" and a talk on the detection of counterfeit currency will be presented by the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department. Entertainment will be supplied by the South End Players who will present a dramatic sketch entitled "Pardon." At the Hecht Neighborhood House, 160 American Legion Highway, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Enjoyment of Prints" by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Open meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, with George R. Singleton presiding. In the Renaissance Room, Hotel Touraine, 12:15 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist. Fenway Court, Boston, 2:45 p. m.

Drill and evening parade with the Salem WPA Band, Camille Copper, conducting. At Fort Ruckman, Nahant, 4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Machine Firm to Expand

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (*AP*)—The War Department announced today that the Defense Plant Corporation had agreed to finance expansion of defense manufacturing facilities of the Hanson-Whitney Machine Company, Hartford, Conn., at a cost of $325,000. The additional facilities will manufacture gauges and other products.

NYA Starts Drive to Help 10,000 Pupils

With the appointment of Norman L. Gifford, former Westport, Mass., High School Principal, as student-work director for southeastern Massachusetts, the National Youth Administration in this State began its campaign to help more than 10,000 students continue their education in 1942.

Operating in nonprofit schools and colleges, the NYA student work program provides students with jobs, John L. Donovan, State NYA administrator, pointed out in announcing Mr. Gifford's appointment.

Students employed by the NYA must be between the ages of 16 and 24, he said. High school students will earn $3 to $6 a month; college undergraduates $10 to $20 a month, and graduates from $10 to $30.

Administration of the student-aid program is largely the work of the Massachusetts School Work Advisory Board, according to Arthur Corcoran, NYA student-aid director for Massachusetts and secretary of the Board.

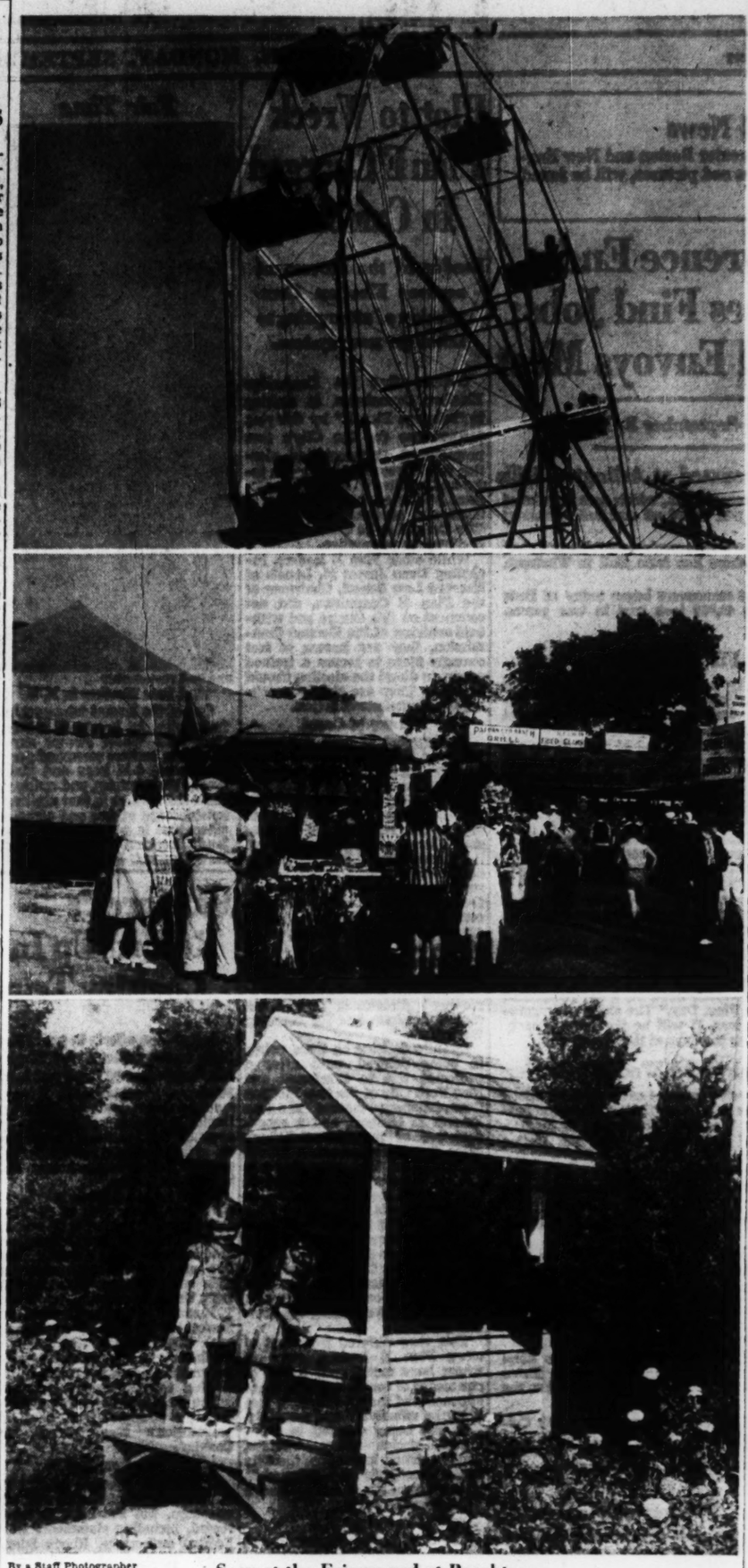
The Board has found in the national defense effort an important source of opportunities for college students, Mr. Corcoran said. Through the Board and NYA, these students have been employed in assisting draft boards with clerical duties; in surveying cities as part of the air-raid precaution work, he stated.

The student-aid program is bastd on the belief that "work experience is an essential part of high school training," he continued. "High school students need to learn how to work by working," said the director.

From his Fall River office, Mr. Gifford will supervise the program's operation in Barnstable, Plymouth, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, and Norfolk Counties. He will have charge of the work opportunities for 2,500 youths in that part of the State.

Expert Control Conference Topic

Export control which plays so vital a part in keeping American supplies from aggressor nations, is to be discussed by Brig.-Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, administrator of export control at Washington, when he addresses the 13th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler on Oct. 7, it was announced today. The conference opens Oct. 6.



By a Staff Photographer

Seen at the Fairground at Brockton

Top: There's nothing like a view from the top of a whirling Ferris wheel. What a thrill as one sails through the air with the greatest of ease! Middle: And what would a fair be without souvenir buttons, canes, and fancy hats? Step right up, now, and take your pick! Bottom: Nancy and Patricia Draper, of Ocean Grove, Mass., peep into the wishing well in "Everybody's Garden," one of the most attractive features of the Brockton Fair this year.

Attractions Galore Mark the Brockton Fair

One week in a year . . . a week of circuses and cattle shows, horticulture and agriculture, sunshine and flowers, lemonade and ferris wheels and red hots and clowns "'n everything for one and all," a week in which farmer and layman within a 200-mile radius find the magnetic center of the earth is located in the middle of the Brockton Fair . . . has just begun.

For 51 weeks, the 100-acre fair grounds are deserted, mute memorials of 67 years of local exhibition devoted to the farm. Then in one week, the grounds undergo a transformation as startling as the growth of Alice in Wonderland whenever she ate from the wrong side of the mushroom. For that matter, the Fair during the past several years can easily be suspected of dining at that same mushroom counter.

This year there is "Everybody's Garden." There is a show for the cats and their kittens as well as the dogs. Goats will have their day for the first time. The ox-and horse-drawing contests take on a State-wide complexion. There are movies every night. Elsie, the cow, has taken a room in the Massachusetts State Building. Defense, and the contribution to it by agriculture and industry, is portrayed.

Attractions Galore

A six-horse hitch, a $100,000 team of Clydesdales, are presented every afternoon. Barbershop quartettes are heard on the marine plaza, a water filled pool of floating gardens and anchored boats, expected to be the center of a good deal of the evening entertainment. The list goes on and on.

A far cry from the mellow acres sold to Myles Standish by Massasoit for seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, 20 knives, four moose-skins and 10½ yards of cotton, the Fair is everybody's playground. There are probably as many if not more children than there are adults. The wire fence around the grounds is no more impregnable than the old canvas walls of the circus. A good-sized piece of ground is turned over to the boys and girls for their 4-H Club show, scout and individual exhibitions.

Possibly this idea of inviting the farmer to "come and bring the family" has been the leverage for the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. White. Theirs is the credit for "Everybody's Gardens," a top-ranger among the Fair's attractions.

With 1,500 individual plants to work with the Whites have produced 12 growing gardens as the Fair's flower display. Don't pass over that word "growing." The Whites report that seldom are plants grown from seed right on the Fair grounds.

Many Suggestions

Color-conscious camera fans as well as home-gardeners will find the flower gardens replete with imaginative suggestions for subjects. There is the wishing well, banked by floral hues of orange, yellow and white. For the boy and girl, there is a "To My Valentine" medley of hearts and flowers in pastel colors. Pan-American relations are developed in a thatched adobe hut surrounded by Mexican annuals. The "V for Victory" theme is remembered in what Mrs. White calls her "Chevron Garden." In this plot, the only one in which greenhouse plants were used, coleus, centaurea, canna and geraniums suggest Army chevrons.

An integral part of the flower show is the story of Mr. and Mrs. White. Both are graduates of Massachusetts Agricultural College, where they majored in landscape gardening. And Mrs. White might also be called a graduate of the Brockton Fair. Beginning when she was six years old, her exhibits won prizes at the Fair, finally culminating in the scholarships which enabled her to attend the Agricultural College. They spend all day, every day, at the Fair, although Mrs. White admits she takes time off three times a day to run home for a look at her youngsters.

In deference to the ladies, this year's Fair has eliminated steps and stairways wherever possible. Easily climbed ramps lead to all the major displays. Inside the 4-H Club building the walls have been painted a soft blue of robin egg hue. The playful and friendly little faun caught by the Yankee Division is growing up right under the freckled noses of youngsters visiting the Massachusetts State Building.

Elsie, the Cow, has a mahogany bedstead, a wheelbarrow sofa and portraits of Elmer and her ancestors on the walls of her room. She has also disclosed to the Brockton Fair-goers that she is known at her home farm in Brookfield, Mass., as Noblette Cymbeline. World's Fair patrons will remember Elsie, the glamour cow with keys to 21 communities. She will add another Thursday when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall presents her with a key to the Commonwealth.

N. E. Tel. & Tel. Turns Back Metals

Large quantities of metals vital to defense needs are being released from customary uses in the telephone industry this year by the companies which comprise the Bell System through a program of materials substitution in new equipment, conservation of existing equipment, and reclamation of materials from worn equipment.

According to information made public today by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, the substitution of materials along in 1941 will divert to defense work approximately 3,000,000 pounds of zinc, 1,700,000 pounds of aluminum, 350,000 pounds of nickel and 8,300 pounds of magnesium. Additional quantities are foreseen for 1942.

Home Defense Civilian Call For Hub Oct. 2

We think of national defense nowadays mainly in terms of munitions and armies and ships.

But if a nation lacks a thoroughly organized civilian population, it has a weakness in its armor that may be fatal.

President Roosevelt emphasized the other day that "The defense of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest."

Boston has already made preparations for the organization and training of civilians. At present there's no thought of conscription. The call is for volunteers only.

Volunteers to train for the care of children in the case of evacuation. Volunteers to train in group leadership and recreation in case of possible waiting hours in a bomb-shelter. Volunteers to train for many administrative jobs which have opened up in connection with the defense program.

The Mobilization Center for Community Service is sending out this call for volunteers on Thursday, Oct. 2, at 8 p. m., when movies of wartime services in Britain, talks on the volunteer needs in Boston, and an announcement of training courses for volunteers will set stage for a concerted drive to line up the civilian in back of the Nation's defense program.

With the close co-operation of the Mobilization Center and the Boston Community Federation in recruiting men and women for service in community preparedness, the Boston Center for Adult Education will offer a special series of courses this coming winter, keyed directly to civilian needs. These, in addition to regular courses now being offered by the American Red Cross and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The volunteer today faces new and valuable opportunities for service—yes, even a career. While volunteer work used to be considered more or less in the light of a pastime, the demands of the hour and the shortage of labor have combined to place a real responsibility upon the volunteer.

He is rising to the occasion magnificently, according to Mrs. Garda Wise of the Volunteer Service Bureau. He, or more frequently she, is taking on tasks never before intrusted to a volunteer, such as case work, research and surveys. Civilian response to the need is already apparent, Mrs. Wise says, pointing out that the Bureau in August of 1940 placed only seven volunteer workers, while last month it placed 41.

It is anticipated that, with the beginning of the special courses this coming winter, Boston will really have the nucleus of a civilian home guard that could easily be stepped up to the level of English efficiency if that need should ever arise.

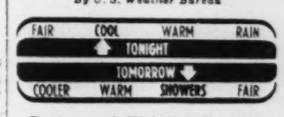
Defense Affects Quincy's Schools

A great influx of out-of-town students, obviously children of defense workers, will increase Quincy's school enrollment this year after several years when the number of students has dropped considerably.

Although school officials declared that actual figures would not be obtainable for several days, it was announced that attendance the first few days of this week reached more than 13,000, a higher figure than generally anticipated.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, continued cool tonight, lowest temperature near 55 degrees; Tuesday cloudy and continued cool with occasional rain in the afternoon; gentle variable winds tonight becoming gentle to moderate southeast Tuesday.

Maine: Fair and cooler tonight. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and continued cool, followed by occasional rain in the west portion in the late afternoon or night.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cloudy and continued cool tonight and Tuesday, followed by occasional rain in the afternoon.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness; continued cool tonight. Tuesday mostly cloudy and continued cool, followed by occasional rain in the afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	82	New Orleans	76	93
Chicago	67	77	New York	62	87
Denver	37	81	Norfolk	73	93
Kansas City	78	91	Philadelphia	63	91
Los Angeles	64	73	St. Louis	75	94
Miami	80	91	San Francisco	54	72
Minneapolis	56	67	Washington	71	90

A—8:30 a. m. D. S. T., September 8.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:49 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 2:08 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7.37 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

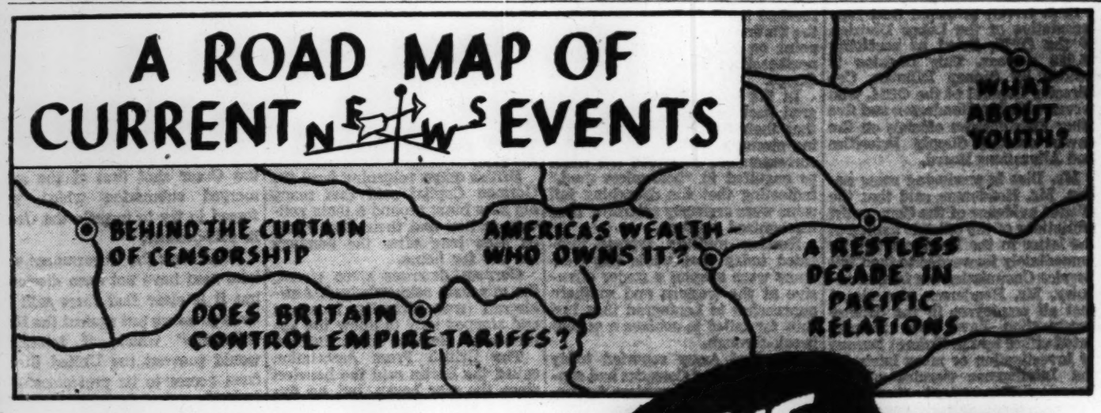
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid in all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

A ROAD MAP OF CURRENT NEWS EVENTS


WHAT ABOUT YOUTH?
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FR-2

Latin America Looks North: Links Its Future With U. S.

"South of the Rio Grande"
Last in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica—"John R. Mott recently conducted an international conference in Guatemala City for Central-American Christians," I was told in several of the countries here. The meetings were held in a large evangelical church next to the President's palace and were well attended. Most of the participants were natives, some of the leaders were missionaries from north of the Rio Grande.

This conference typifies one of the ways in which the people of the United States are helping their neighbors. In a new Honduran semiofficial tourist guide a page is devoted to the "Evangelical Mission on the North Coast." It records that the Evangelical and Reformed Church has been working there since 1920 and describes its educational and other activities.

On my first evening at Managua, I visited a large Evangelical Church filled with Nicaraguans attending a Bible study service. On the way to San José my American seatmate in the airplane was the head of an active Costa Rica Bible Institute. In each of these countries, Christians from north of the Rio Grande are showing by word and deed, the way toward brotherhood, purity, and high loyalties. There is a minimum of denominational rivalry, much devotion and no little self-sacrifice. Consciously or unconsciously these men and women are creators of all-American good will and solidarity.

In most of these countries, especially in Mexico, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, many United States magazines and periodicals are sold. This, of course, is not pure gain for some are of mediocre quality. The most popular seem to be "funnies," which are translated. One may doubt their cultural potency. However, the wide distribution down here of the Spanish-language edition of Readers Digest is certainly helpful. This writer was pleased to see the air edition of Time on many tables.

North American sport is performing a useful mission here. Even in small towns you see window "ads," announcing that the grocers are to play baseball with the bakers. Most of the American baseball terms are retained. A short stop is a short stop, even in Oaxaca, Mexico. One hardly can expect American sport to transform nations but as a rule, it is a wholesome agency. For example, it is helping to push bull fighting into the background.

Fortunately, bull fighting is a minor and rather rare amusement in Central America. Good sport is making it seem ever more and more revolting. Some of these states have excellent stadiums and hold many international contests.

Most movies here are from Hollywood, Calif. They are no better than Hollywood. They are played up by lurid posters as in the United States. The cultural influence of many of them is questionable but, in the opinion of this writer, their political influence is helpful.

Practically all military schools in the whole of Central America are conducted by United States officers. Former German drill masters have been replaced. This is a matter of great importance. It may seem to some observers incongruous for the United States to send teachers and evangelists here, and also soldiers to instruct Central-American youth in the use of weapons. This writer believes that some trained men are required here to preserve order, and is convinced that no better way for training them could be found than by putting conscientious, competent officers from the United States in charge of the Central American West Points. This surely will contribute toward stability, self-government, and all-American unity.

It, also, deserves to be pointed out that not a few teachers holding vital educational posts here studied in United States universities.

Capitalists and businessmen from the United States have played an exceedingly important role. Their activity has aroused much discussion and provoked heated controversies. In this short article, the virtues and faults of capitalism will not be debated. As United States businessmen have operated north of the Rio Grande, they also have operated south of it. I believe that much of the prosperity, unity, enlightenment, and feeling of equality in the greatest of all democracies is due to the enterprise, force, vision, and organizing power of businessmen. Similarly, they have made great contributions to Central America, and Mexico—though not without faults.

The chief products of Central America are bananas and coffee. The first is due almost exclusively to United States enterprise and the marketing of the second is handled largely by North Americans. North Americans, also, have constructed most of the railroads here, established most steamship lines, are largely responsible for the excellent air service, have been an important factor in the recent road-building and because of all these improvements are a vital stabilizing force.

During the last two decades these states have made decided progress, along every line, and their commercial development has been one cause of the advance. Desperately poor countries with nothing to lose are the most unstable.

A cursory glance at import-export statistics shows what a gigantic role the United States plays in Central America's commerce. El Salvador's total imports last year were worth $8,108,044, of which the United States supplied 67.45 per cent; of the total exports, worth $12,227,155, the United States took 75.21 per cent." The principal article shipped out was coffee.

Last year, Honduras imports amounted to $9,657,294, of which 63 per cent were supplied by the United States. Of the $10,085,070 worth of exports the United States took 95 per cent. Bananas constituted 66 per cent of the exports, gold and silver 29 per cent and coffee 2 per cent.

Nicaragua is not so well developed as those two countries. It produces comparatively small quanties of bananas and not a great deal of coffee. Gold represents 42 per cent of its exports, coffee 32 per cent, and bananas 8 per cent. The United States takes about 80 per cent of all Nicaragua has to sell and sends it 80 per cent of what it has to buy. The value of its exports fluctuates between five and eight million dollars annually.

Costa Rica's main exports, according to data gathered by the "Dirección General de Estadistica," are: coffee, 51.11 per cent; bananas, 21.03 per cent; cocoa, 12.67 per cent, and gold, 5.11 per cent. Its chief imports are petroleum, machines, textiles, and other manufactured goods. In 1938, 45.62 per cent of its exports went to the United States, 24.41 per cent to Great Britain, and 19.17 per cent to Germany. In 1939, the United States received 46 per cent of the exports, Germany 25.08 per cent, and Great Britain 18.46. Germany was the chief buyer of Costa Rican coffee. In 1938-1939 it took 113,444 sacks, while the United States took only 65,737 sacks, and England 90,193. The following year the stream of coffee going to Germany was dammed completely, so the United States and England took up the slack. The United States now takes about two thirds of Costa Rica's exports and sends it about three fourths of what it imports.

The chief product of Guatemala, the largest Central European country, is coffee. Of the amount exported, the United States takes about 80 per cent. The United States worked out a quota agreement in November last year enabling it to take most of the coffee raised in Central America. Commercially, the United States has shown itself a generous and considerate partner of these countries.

Politically, Washington holds a unique position here. Its policies are the policies of the Central American countries. Europe has been brutally intervening in their affairs for 400 years and they still feel European pressure daily. They know that only the United States and its democratic friends can prevent another period of subjugation by a European despot, so they are in political harmony with the democracies.

The United States is represented in every Central American capital by devoted, active, and tactful men. Our State Department is vigilant. No necessary step for the Common defense has been neglected. Every contingency has been taken into account. Every request has met a hearty response.

This does not mean a Nazi putsch might not succeed in some of the states here. But it does mean its success would be temporary.

The relationship now prevailing between Americans north and south of the Rio Grande is one of history's outstanding cases of international neighborliness.

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Loading Bananas Aboard Ship

At Port Lemon, Costa Rica. This fruit is one of the chief sources of wealth in Central America. The United States is largely responsible for the production, transport, and sale of bananas.

Odds and Ends of Legal Rights of the Citizen

"A Stitch in Time"
Last in a series of 30 articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California

Suppose a police officer jumps on the running board of your automobile and demands or requests that you follow a car just disappearing around the corner. Must you do it? No. If you wish to cooperate with him, that is your privilege. It may seem to you to be your moral duty under certain circumstances. But you are not compelled by law to do so.

Moreover, you are responsible for any unfortunate consequences that may result from your intervention. If you run into a person or collide with another car, you may be liable in damages to the person injured or to the owner of the damaged car. If you damage your own car or are yourself injured, you cannot look to the police officer or his department or to the city for reimbursement. The city might, in some instances, voluntarily compensate you, but this would not be because it was legally compelled to do so.

If a sheriff forms a posse and swears you in as a deputy sheriff, this is different. You then become a peace officer yourself. A fire warden may have legal authority to impress private citizens to fight a forest fire. But in ordinary cases, the public authorities cannot compel you to assist them, nor can they compensate you for services voluntarily rendered or for damages incidentally incurred.

Rights in One's Own Home. Except where a peace officer has a search warrant or is lawfully endeavoring to make an arrest, one has a right to protect his home from invasion. He can do this by any amount of force necessary, including the use of deadly weapons.

Impersonating an Officer. It is an offense to impersonate an officer of the law.

Compounding a Crime. To tell a man who has committed a crime that you won't prosecute him if he will pay the money he owes you is a criminal act in itself. For example, suppose a man has embezzled $100 from you. You are more anxious to get your $100 back than you are to see the embezzler go to prison. You promise not to tell the police if he will scrape up the money. You have thereby committed an offense punishable by imprisonment. The offense is not confined to questions of money. It applies to any agreement not to prosecute.

Threat of Arrest. To threaten a person with arrest or imprisonment if he does not pay you money, whether or not the money is justly due you, is a criminal offense.

Crime and Intent. Crime depends upon intention, and one who is compelled by force or intimidation to do an act contrary to law is not guilty of a crime. However, the burden of proof is upon the person doing the act to show that he has been compelled to do it.

Federal and State Laws. Federal and State laws cover different fields. Consequently, Federal and State courts have jurisdiction over different situations. The average citizen is usually concerned only with State laws. These cover the phases of life with which he is most concerned—ordinary property rights, person relationships, and the common crimes. Unless there is something unusual about a lawsuit concerning one of these rights, the average citizen will never have a case in a Federal court, for it has jurisdiction only of cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States. That is why it is foolish for a litigant in a state court to say that he will take the case all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Automobile Driving — Uniform laws have been adopted by many states covering the driving of automobiles, and are uniform in many essentials in the others, but a majority, or at least a large minority of drivers, seem to be ignorant on a number of important points. These points are therefore given attention here.

Speed. Speed is governed not merely by speed limit laws, as indicated by road signs. It is also governed by the circumstances of driving—the character of the road and conditions of traffic. One may be driving far under the speed limit and still be guilty of reckless driving.

Passing. A driver being overtaken must give way to the right, upon suitable audible signal. But where there are two or more definite lines of vehicles moving in the same direction, cars may pass on the right by virtue of continuing in their own line of traffic. After passing to the left, the passing car should resume a position near the right hand edge of the highway, or in the outside lane, if lanes are marked. One may pass to the right a driver who has signalled for a left turn or is making one.

Stopping. Contrary to the impression of many drivers, each car must stop at a stop sign. It is not sufficient that it has stopped directly behind one that has made a boulevard stop. A car must stop behind a street car that has stopped to take on or let off passengers, unless there is a safety zone for passengers.

Right of Way. Where cars approach an intersection at right angles, the one on the right has the right of way, unless the other vehicle has first entered the intersection. A driver who has stopped at a boulevard stop may only enter the intersection when he can do so safely with regard to approaching traffic. When he has done so, he has the right of way. The same is true of one making a left turn. He must wait to make it till he can turn safely, then others must yield. In neither case may he toot his horn or make a hand signal and then go forward without regard to safety. One car may not pass another which has stopped to allow pedestrians to cross.

Despite an almost universal disregard of the law, the pedestrian has the right of way when he is crossing the street in a cross walk at the end of a block, as well as between marked lines elsewhere. To comply with the law, the driver must slow down or stop in order to let the pedestrian cross. He cannot legally toot his horn to make the pedestrian yield the right of way.

Turning. A right turn should be made from the right hand lane, if there are lanes, or from as near to the right of the street or highway as possible. A left turn should be made from the left lane or from as near to the center line of the street or highway as possible. A car should not turn around on a curve or grade, where the view of oncoming cars is obscured.

AUTHOR'S POSTSCRIPT

Dozens of compliments on the series concluded with this article have reached me by letter from many states, as well as by verbal message.

A woman phoned that one of the articles had reached her just in time to prevent a disastrous step involving $20,000. A man told me he had read another article just in time to save him from signing a promissory note containing terms to his disadvantage. Another remembered the injunction in still another installment to obtain names and addresses of witnesses to an automobile accident, and this proved "a stitch in time" to him.

In considering the various articles in the light of comment and a few questions concerning them, it may be well to reiterate some of the cautioning remarks which punctuated the series at many points. The articles have been designed to make people more aware of legal and business items with which the vast majority of persons are unacquainted, yet which may vitally affect their welfare from time to time. Naturally, it is not intended to constitute a course in law and business in 30 easy lessons!

Laws vary a good deal among the different states. That is why there are in the articles so many qualifications to general statements, such as, "it may be the law in your state," or, "Your lawyer will advise you whether this is so in your locality," and the like. Occasionally, exceptions to general rules may not have been mentioned, especially in referring to such technical laws as those governing wills. For example, in a few jurisdictions—as in Massachusetts—the general rule that a will needs two witnesses is varied by the requirement that there be three. In a few instances a holographic will must be witnessed.

Tenancy by Entirety

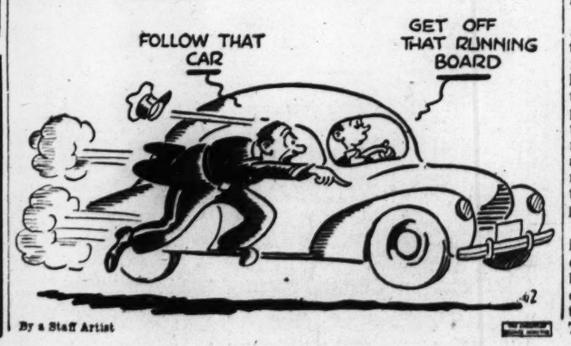
In speaking about joint tenancy as a means of avoiding probate, there might well have been a reference, for the sake of completeness, to tenancy by the entirety, which, in some states, is the form needed to pass title to the survivor as between husband and wife.

In some cases reference was made to laws which are in force only in a few states. Such are those on community property, which are on the statute books of but nine states. Naturally, the statements would have no bearing on the problems of persons neither residing nor having property in those states.

A number of readers have requested the recommendation of specific attorneys to whom they may safely go for legal assistance. A moment's thought will bring the realization that no one individual, newspaper, or organization possibly could recommend specific firms or individual attorneys throughout a Nation of 130,000,000, even if it would be advisable to attempt to do so. But the second article in the series, "Be Own Lawyer—Have 'Fool' for Client," contains the only advice (and it is ample) which can be given to those wanting recommendations as to how to obtain good attorneys: "If you have friends who are experienced in business and frequently require a lawyer's services, you will have no trouble in being introduced to one. But if you are a stranger in a community, ask a prominent and reputable banker or other businessman of established reputation."

In discussing stockholders' liability in the article on "Investing Savings in Stocks and Bonds" (sixth in the series), it would have been well, perhaps, to bring out the fact that the liability in many States is restricted to the stockholders' investment. In some 30 States, however, there are provisions for stockholders' liability beyond that amount. In seven States stockholders can be assessed to pay corporate debts to an amount equal to the value of their stock. In many States banking corporation stock is thus assessable; in others the stock of guaranty, insurance, investment, or loan corporations; in still others that of mining, manufacturing, and industrial corporations. In several States, stockholders are liable for wages due employees of their corporations.

Using the series as a guide to indicate the safe course to take in one instance, the hazardous one to avoid in another, while at the same time using it as a signpost pointing toward expert business or legal advice and assistance when the way is circuitous, should make it serve as "a stich in time" in many a situation.



By a Staff Artist

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Zionists Ready to Aid All Democratic Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8 — As "The Hope," their national anthem, rose from their lips, 2,000 Jews here yesterday pledged their support of all democratic forces of the world in stopping the mad aggressor, asking only in return that they be given an equal status with other free peoples.

It was the opening of the forty-fourth annual convention of America, an order of 55,000 members founded to re-establish in Palestine an autonomous homeland for Jews. In solemn proclamation they asked Great Britain to rectify their policy in respect to Palestine ending appeasements as provided in the White Paper of 1939 by permitting the return to that land of deported refugees and the sale of land to Jews and allowing Jews of Palestine to establish a military force under British command to fight in the common cause.

The declaration, read by Dr. Stephen S. Wise and passed unanimously by the delegates, said in conclusion "in the name of common humanity and in the interest of permanent international reconciliation, we call upon the leaders of opinion throughout the free world openly and publicly to include the Jewish people in the roster of the conquered and oppressed who may confidently look forward to moral and national restoration and to proclaim the establishment of the Jewish Commonwealth of Palestine as an integral and essential part of the democratic world order when the common enemy is overthrown and the new era of peace, true justice shall have been born."

Must Implement Commandments

Welcoming the Zionists, James Garfield Stewart, Mayor of Cincinnati, said that the world will have peace only as its people implement the two great Commandments presented originally by the Jewish leaders, Moses and Christ Jesus.

"Only as those who would destroy the great menace to free people of the world today rely upon the one God can they be victorious," declared Mayor Stewart.

Edmund I. Kaufmann, President of the Zionists Organization, reporting on the past year, said that despite serious handicaps, Palestine had forged ahead increasing its industrial and agricultural productivity. He pointed out that upon American Jewry rested almost the entire responsibility for advancing the Zionist movement in the future.

"It is our duty to make the American Jew understand the simple truth that there are grave Jewish problems and that he, in spite of himself, shall have to make the largest contribution in mind, money and leadership," Mr. Kaufmann said.

'Home Coming' to Palestine

But we must above all insist that an historic injustice be righted and that the Land of Israel is restored to Israel. When the war is over, there must be world-wide reaffirmation of the justice of the age-long aspirations of the Jews, known as Zionism. Means for large-scale colonization must be found. Home-coming in the future must not be thwarted by misunderstanding. We affirm that the restoration of Palestine is one of the major post-war problems."

The quintessence of Jewish demands is equality of rights and status, not favor, according to Louis Lipsky, former President of the Zionists.

State Job Placements Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—State employment services placed 499,000 persons in defense and non-defense jobs during July, 62 per cent more than the same month last year, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, reported today.

The July placements were six per cent above June, reversing the usual July decline in employment.

During the first seven months of 1941, Mr. McNutt said, the State services filled approximately 3,000,000 jobs, against 1,900,000 during the same period of the previous year.

Unemployment compensation benefit payments in July were reported at $29,300,000, with one or more checks being delivered to approximately 752,500 persons. Mr. McNutt said both figures were slightly less than June and around 50 per cent under July, 1940.

The report, however, showed an 8 per cent gain in the number of unemployment compensation claims filed in July indicating, the Administrator said, that the decrease in benefit payments may not be so great in subsequent months. He said this increase was caused by seasonal unemployment, lay-offs in non-defense industries due to lack of materials and the initiation of new benefit years by claimants in many states.

Postum
An ideal, hot mealtime drink for children!
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN

HOW TO Stretch A GALLON OF GAS

THIS CHART SHOWS what one gallon will do for you if you're an average driver, in an average car, on an average road. Of course, some of the newer light cars will deliver nearly as much mileage at 35 as they do at 25; while a really heavy car, regardless of its age, won't give you 20 miles to the gallon under any conditions. But we're talking about the *average*. Now for some arithmetic.

If you roll along at the easy pace of 25 m.p.h., you burn 50 gallons per 1,000 miles and it costs you about $8.75. At 35 m.p.h., you'll use 55 gallons; at 45 m.p.h., 60 gallons; at 55 m.p.h., 69 gallons; and at 65 m.p.h., you'll have to pour in 80 gallons to cover that 1,000 miles. The cost in the latter case will be about $14.00. But that's not all; let's figure some more.

Oil, tires, and maintenance all enter the expense picture as speed is increased. For instance, you may use 1 pint of oil in a thousand miles of travel at 25; 4½ quarts at 65. Tires wear out three times as fast at 45 as at 25; ten times as fast at 65 as at 25. Maintenance costs for the 65-m.p.h. driver are double what they are for the man who keeps the speedometer needle at 45; more than three times what they are for the 25-m. p. h. motorist.

Put these items all together and you'll be amazed to find that you pay only about $14.40 to operate your car 1,000 miles at a 25-mile speed, $22.00 at 45 and $38.65 at 65!

So it's expensive, as well as dangerous, to travel at high speeds. That's something to think about, not only in relation to your purse and your personal safety but also in regard to the nation's gas conservation program. Any way you figure it, speed is mighty expensive.

COST CHART BASED ON 1,000 MILES OF TRAVEL

MILES PER HOUR	GASOLINE	OIL	TIRES	MAINTENANCE	TOTAL COST PER 1,000 MILES	TOTAL COST PER MILE
25	$8.75	$.15	$1.50	$4.00	$14.40	1 4/10¢
35	$9.60	$.25	$3.00	$5.00	$17.85	1 7/8¢
45	$10.50	$.40	$4.50	$6.60	$22.00	2 2/5¢
55	$12.10	$.75	$7.50	$10.00	$30.35	3¢
65	$14.00	$1.15	$10.50	$13.00	$38.65	3 9/10¢

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Information in this advertisement is taken from figures on automotive costs prepared by statisticians of The Travelers Insurance Companies and is now offered to the public as a contribution to the defense effort.

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Providence Defense 'Clinic' Seeks Better Distribution of N. E. Contracts

Subcontracting to Be Urged To Spread Rearmament Work

Seeking to push the program of spreading defense work among New England manufacturers by subcontracting, an important defense "clinic" will be held at the Providence, R. I., Armory, Thursday, Sept. 11, under the sponsorship of the Rhode Island State Council of Defense.

Actively collaborating in arrangements for this conference, at which important primary contractors of New England and elsewhere, and hundreds of smaller manufacturers will be brought face to face, is the office of the Co-ordinator of the Defense Contract Service and Priorities for New England.

Invitations have been sent out to more than 200 primary contractors, many of them very important ones in New England, New York State and elsewhere, and to about 600 actual or potential subcontractors, mostly the smaller concerns of Rhode Island and other New England States. The response indicates the widespread interest of manufacturers in such clinics as already shown at the several held in New York State and Hartford, Conn. The Rhode Island clinic will be the second slated for New England, to be closely followed by one at Worcester, Mass., a week later.

Governor McGrath to Speak

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island will launch the Providence meeting with an address to the assembled manufacturers. Francis J. Trecker, chief of the subcontracting unit of the Defense Contract Service, who will come on from Washington especially for this meeting, and Edward V. Hickey, District Manager of the Office of Production Management Defense Contract Service in New England, will also speak.

Indorsing the objectives of the Providence clinic, Albert M. Creighton, OPM Co-ordinator of the Defense Contract Service and Priorities, New England district, said: "These clinics, which New-England is now starting to organize, come at a most opportune time, especially in view of the new OPM regulations regarding subcontracting and sweeping revision in Army and Navy purchasing policies.

"These changes of policy, including the requirement that primary contracts of over $50,000 carry a statement as to the percentage of work to be farmed out, and broader use of negotiated contracts in lieu of competitive bidding, should, in conjunction with the work on defense clinics, actually push subcontracting to much greater extent.

"So important are these new regulations in furtherance of the program of spreading the work that we have them printed in pamphlet form and have made these available to state development commissions and defense councils and manufacturers in New England.

An All-'Round Help

"Clinics, such as that to be held at Providence, should greatly assist primary contractors in finding adequate subcontracting facilities and give smaller manufacturers the opportunity to engage in defense work. Not only should manufacturers seek Government work for the broad purpose of assisting national defense production, but it is also for their own interest to do so from the standpoint of products not considered essential to defense or public welfare has become increasingly severe.

"I would, therefore, like to urge manufacturers of New England to attend the Providence clinic and those which are to be held elsewhere. They create an encouraging environment in which small manufacturers may meet face to face and negotiate on the spot with those holding important primary contracts.

"Our office, the Defense Contract Service for New England, will have a large staff of engineers and priorities specialists at the Providence clinic to give every possible assistance to manufacturers in making contacts and helping them with priorities problems."

Prominently represented at the Providence clinic will be the great Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, which will have an exhibit of 50 to 100 ordnance items and parts which are desired. The Boston Ordnance District will also have representatives there with an exhibit of some current ordnance items sought. The Eastern Air Corps Procurement District, under Col. R. M. Jones, will also have officials there.

Among the larger concerns which have already accepted invitations to attend the Providence clinic are: General Motors, Ranger Aircraft Corporation, American Bosch, Wright Machinery, Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company, New Britain Gridley Machine Company, Excel Foundry & Machine Company, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Tite-Flex Mutual Hose Company, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, General Electric Company of Schenectady, Browne & Sharp, Colt's Patent Fire Arms, Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft, Aero Spark Plug Company, Inc., Sperry Gyroscope, United States Rubber, Air Production Sales Company, Abrasive Machine Tool Company, and Yale & Towne.

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Cotton-Linen-Wool SLACKS 50c pr. Flannel Trousers $1 pr.

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Submarine Off Coast of Brazil Reported Aug. 26

Warning that a submarine was operating off the coast of Brazil was flashed by radio to shipping in general on Aug. 26 by the United States Navy. This was reported in Boston today when the American freighter Robin Gray arrived here from Durban and other South African ports.

The warning was repeated six times at intervals of 15 minutes and notified shipping that the submarine was in latitude one degree south and longitude 41.16 west.

The Robin Gray was not far from the position where the Robin Moor was torpedoed last May when the message was received.

Great Barrington Judge to Retire

Judge Walter B. Sanford, Presiding Justice of the Great Barrington District Court, has submitted to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall an application to retire on pension.

The Judge has reached the age of 70 years, thus qualifying for a three-fourths pension. It is expected that the Governor will withhold appointment of a new presiding justice until after the Legislature completes action on several bills for reorganization of the District Court system. At present there are vacancies in the Chelsea and Stoughton District Courts.

Somerville Probes School Exam 'Leak'

A complete and thorough investigation of the report that teacher - examination questions were distributed in Somerville before the test will be made by State police officers through the office of the Middlesex County District Attorney.

Disclosure of the official inquiry by outside-of-the-city authorities was made recently by Robert F. Bradford, Middlesex County District Attorney. He asked that anyone with a knowledge of irregularities in examination questions to come forward and tell their stories.

Maine Town Hopes for U. S. Housing Funds

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Sept. 8—Although about 10 miles from the shipbuilding City of Bath, the quiet college town of Brunswick, famed for its tree-shaded streets and sedate homes, is, like Bath, experiencing an unprecedented boom, the result of the influx of shipyard workers unable to find living accommodations in Bath.

Like Bath, Brunswick, too, is facing shortage problems in housing, school facilities, and sewer and water construction to meet the demands of new building and housing projects. Here, too, one finds Town officials fully aware of the situation and yet, at the same time, eager to see that the Town does not become engulfed in sudden expenditures for immediate but jossibly not lasting needs.

Brunswick now has one major housing development under construction by the Northeastern Housing Corporation, with the approval of the Federal Housing Administration. The project, now three weeks under way, eventually will have 183 four to six-room houses pleasantly located in a pine grove on the outskirts of the Town.

Seeking Federal Funds

Plans for the first 53 of the houses already have been approved by the Maine office of the FHA, and they represent an outlay of about $225,000 of the $850,000 project. The Northeastern Housing Corporation is the same concern that soon expects to begin work on an even larger project in Bath.

Projects such as these, of course, require co-operation and the expenditure of sizable sums for the extension of public utilities such as water mains and sewers. Brunswick officials, accordingly, have applied for Federal funds for the construction of necessary mains and, and in addition, realizing an impending school problem may also become serious, have included applications for Federal funds for additions to the high school and a 10-room extension of a grade school. Increased by the children of defense workers, the school population even last autumn had overcrowded available facilities and temporary quarters for an expected further increase in the school population must be found. So far, Town officials have not been informed definitely that the Federal funds will be made available, but they are hopeful on the basis that Bath successfully obtained such funds.

New Money; Welfare Costs Off

Meanwhile, of course, the Town has reaped certain definite benefits from the improved employment conditions. The increased population of nearly 1,000 persons has brought new money into the Town and its shops and stores. Improved conditions definitely are reflected in welfare costs, and officials report monthly welfare expenditures of about $1,200 have dwindled to an estimated $275, and the relief load from a peak of 275 persons in 1938 and '39 to about 40 or 50 persons today. Having appropriated $15,000 for relief, last year, Selectmen kept the same appropriation but expect to use not much more than half of it.

The "boom" has increased the business of the Selectmen no little, but they are gaining experience daily and appreciate it. A budget committee of 12 citizens helps Selectmen, and Brunswick definitely is aware of its increasing problems and eager to meet them with colors flying so that Brunswick not only will prosper from the immediate improvement in conditions but will not be unfavorably affected from over expansion in the years to come.

U. S. Thrift Urged By N. E. Council

Ralph E. Flanders, President of the New England Council, today called upon New England Senators and Representatives to support Senator Harry F. Byrd's plan to check unnecessary Federal expenditures.

Mr. Flanders, in his indorsement of Senator Byrd's action, says: "I have been most favorably impressed with the proposals of Senator Byrd for (a) a special joint committee, representative of the Congress and the Treasury Department to recommend reductions in non-defense, non-essential expenditures by the Federal Government; and (b) calling on the Director of the Bureau of the Budget for revised estimates, effecting reductions in non-defense expenditures of from one to two billion dollars.

"Frankly, this is just the kind of action that many of us in New England have been hoping for. To us, the case for elimination of all non-essential services and expenditures as an accompaniment of the unprecedented burden of Federal taxation for defense purposes seems so clear as to need no argument.

"It is our earnest hope, therefore, that the New England delegation in Congress will be united in support of Senator Byrd's proposals, and any further sincere efforts to restore and maintain our time-honored precept of preparedness and prudence."

Illustrating a New Slogan

Nancy E. Eldredge of Chatham, on behalf of Bundles for Britain, Inc., at 355 Boylston Street, Boston, is appealing for warm used clothing for bombed-out British civilians.

Grenfell Vessel All Loaded For First Voyage to North

Continued from Page 1

Mass., and other benefactors. Just down from the Topsfield Fair, the billy-goats are aristocrats of the Toggenburg and Zions' Lane Prince of Wales breeds, said to be worth $100 each. They will be valuable in the north for their milk.

Drums of oil, gas, and kerosene for fuel and transportation were conspicuous on the new vessel's decks. There were piles of burlap, designed for use in the hook rugs which natives make and sell for a livelihood. Twelve tons of alfalfa for livestock also complicated Capt. Kenneth Iversen's job of making everything shipshape on board.

Ninety per cent of the material thus shipped is donated by persons interested in the missions.

It was back in 1892 when Dr. Grenfell first set out for the glacial shores of a land where only scattered natives and a few white fishermen had managed to survive.

Mushing behind a dog team across ice-covered rocks and mountain ranges, the British doctor established a chain of schools, hospitals, orphanages, and cooperative stores in the furthermost corners of the land.

New Chapter Written

For his heroic work he was knighted by King George V in 1927.

That is the story everyone knows. There was a new chapter being written today.

In the first place, the Nellie A. Cluett is unique among ships. Not only was she launched without a name—first such vessel in the long shipbuilding history of Lunenberg, where livelihood and the sea are synonymous—but it was never intended that she have the name she has.

The naming ceremony was delayed as long as possible in the hope that arrangements might be completed for using the name George B. Cluett, which has been the name of the Association's three previous vessels.

The first vessel of that name was a gift to the Association by the late George B. Cluett, of Cluett & Peabody, of Troy, N. Y.

Last March, the third vessel to bear the name George B. Cluett was sold to Newfoundland interests, and negotiations were opened at once with the British Ministry of Shipping in London for permission to use that name on a new missionary vessel, which was then under construction.

Because of the war the application had not been acted upon at the time the vessel was launched, and so the name Nellie A. Cluett, wife of George B. Cluett, was selected. It is expected to be changed eventually to George B. Cluett.

Tobin to Appear In Person at The Wright Golf Course

Announcing a personal investigation of complaints about the condition of the George Wright golf course in Hyde Park, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that he will take an afternoon off this week and play golf on the city-owned course.

The Mayor's announcement was in response to a charge by 95 members of the George Wright Golf Club that the course is ill-kept, that the sprinkler system stalled a year ago on the fairways has never been used; that the "rough" is filled with stone which ruins club heads and that the greens are in poor condition.

The club has been losing about 50 members a year and unless conditions are improved the group will quit en masse next year it was said.

The $6,000,000 golf course was built by the Work Projects Administration and is under supervision of the Boston Park Department.

Tobinized Race Prospect Ends As One Tobin Quits

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's mayoralty campaign was somewhat simplified today when George P. Tobin, of Roxbury, former WPA worker, announced his withdrawal from the race. The Roxbury man said he had decided he couldn't win, although he had 6,000 nominating signatures.

Although Mr. Tobin has never held public office, political observers felt the similarity in his name might divert some votes from the Mayor, particularly if he should draw first place on the ballot.

The Mayor's chief opponent, former Mayor James Michael Curley, may still have an opponent of similar name, Michael Joseph Curley, although the latter has not yet filed any nominating signatures.

Patriarca's Record Up In Coakley Trial

Continued from Page 1

ords were available to the Councilor and that it was his duty to consult them in connection with the Patriarca pardon.

The Patriarca criminal record, as read by Mr. Holt, showed more than a score of offenses. They ranged from a violation of the Mann Act, for which he served a year and a day at Atlanta Penitentiary, to breaking, entering and larceny in Providence, for which he was sentenced to two years in Rhode Island State Prison, as well as the Webster robbery, the Brookline robbery, and the automobile larceny case for which he was serving three concurrent sentences of three or five years when pardoned by the Governor and Council on Dec. 21, 1938.

Among statements from governmental officials on the Patriarca case was one from the Rhode Island State Police. The police said Patriarca had "no visible means of support" and was "one of the better-known public enemies in Rhode Island."

Another statement, from the United States District Court, District of Rhode Island, said Patriarca "has always been in conflict with the law and has been considered a public enemy in the City of Providence.

Records Not Consulted

During the defense cross-examination of Mr. Holt, a question propounded by Senator George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg brought forth the disclosure that since 1935 no member of the Council has examined the records of the Investigation and Personnel Division regarding prisoners seeking a pardon.

Mr. Rafter, appearing for the first time in the role of cross-examiner, undertook the defense questioning of Mr. Holt who was followed on the witness stand by Lieut. William A. McKay of the Providence Police Force.

Owner of Capital Paper Meeting British Laborites

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Eugene Meyer, proprietor of the Washington Post, arrived in London, and said he hoped to meet British labor leaders during his visit.

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board member said "strikes in America matter quite a lot, but I think there has been some exaggeration of what might develop."

Schoolship Nantucket Cadets To Graduate at Faneuil Hall

Log of the Port of Boston

Historic Faneuil Hall—the "Cradle of Liberty"—is to be the scene of the ninety-fourth graduation ceremony of the Massachusetts Nautical School Sept. 23.

Graduates will total 26, of whom 15 completed the seamanship and navigation course, and 11 the engineering. Most of the graduations have been held aboard the schoolships—both the Enterprise and the Ranger (now the Nantucket)—but a few were held in the Armory at the Navy Yard during the several years that the Nantucket was berthed at the Yard during winter terms.

Owing to urgent need of every available berth at the Navy Yard for the national defense program, the Nantucket has been obliged to seek other quarters this fall, so the graduation Sept. 23 is to be at Faneuil Hall, officials of the school announce.

The Nantucket—former Naval gun boat, and an iron, bark-rigged craft—is now in port having completed the annual summer cruise, and rides at anchor "below the Castle."

The craft is to tie up at Pier 4, South Boston, on Sept. 9, while the deck is housed in for the winter and other preparations made for the coming season. In mid-September, the craft is expected to move over to the North End Park for the winter, a berth used by the school for many years prior to arranging a berth at the Navy Yard. It is believed that permanent quarters may be arranged at Castle Island before another winter.

Because of the war, the annual foreign cruise was changed to a shuttle schedule up and down the Atlantic Seaboard, putting in at her home port of Boston several times. Her last port of call before concluding the year's cruise was Castine, Maine, in Penobscot Bay, where the new Maine Nautical School has been established with Ralph Leavitt of Portland as executive secretary.

Finnish Ship Still Held

Held in port at Boston since arrival July 4, the Finnish freighter Kemi — renamed the Olivia—is still awaiting the outcome of negotiations for formal transfer to Panamanian registry.

Unusual interest is attached to the vessel because of happenings since the craft began her voyage in Peru by loading sugar for Finland, and putting in to Norfolk, Va., to take on gasoline and oil, in drums, for Petsamo.

In mid-ocean, the vessel picked up survivors of torpedoed British and Dutch ships, and because some of them needed shore attention, signalled a Canadian-bound tanker and transferred them at sea to that vessel.

Later, the skipper, Capt. Ralph Lindstrom, learned by radio that his country had entered the war against Russia, which put the nation on the side of Germany. Believing this would prompt British patrols to seize his vessel, he put about and headed for Boston.

While here, his cargo was seized by the customs because of technical violation of coastwise navigation laws in bringing the cargo from one American port to another, and for bringing Peruvian sugar in excess of the year's quota which was already full. The cargo was released by Washington because of the circumstances.

Then the name of the ship was changed to Olivia. As soon as registry can be altered to Panamanian, the Olivia is to resume service, probably in the West Indies sugar trade.

Reports leaked out a month ago from some of the seamen that were rescued by the Kemi, that a plot had been planned by the rescued men to seize control of the vessel rather than permit her to proceed to Finland where they would probably be interned as "enemies." But their transfer at sea to another craft eliminated need of any such plan.

New Ports Gain Trade

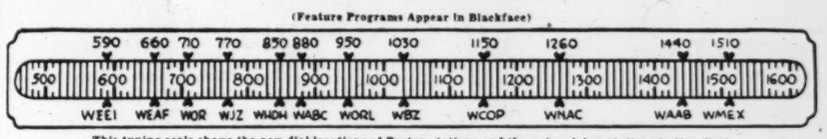
With shipping being shifted from port to port as occasion requires, some old established ports are losing trade in favor of comparatively new ones. Boston, and Portland, Maine, lost 12 per cent, and 48 per cent, respectively, of their foreign trade shipping during June and July of this year, compared with the same period a year ago, while Providence, including Quonsett Point, and New York gained 125 per cent, and 7 per cent, respectively.

These figures were disclosed by customs statistics covering the four ports, and provided to the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston. The data are based on the number of vessels entered and cleared at each port in the foreign trade.

Leon A. Stone

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Musical Interlude: Ted	Sports and Music
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Sketchbook"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Musical Interlude: Ted	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife"	Gypsy Caravan	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Harold Turner, piano	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Classics in Tempo	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Fiesta: music	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Children's Musical Prgrm	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Martin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	Wings on Watch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music: Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Sports of the Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Male Quartet
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Concert Miniatures	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Woody Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00	"Vox Pop"	"The World's Best"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15	"Vox Pop"	drama	White; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"	Operatic Chorus
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45		"True or False"	Public Safety talk	Frank Parker, tenor	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
9:00	"Radio Theater";	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Ginger Rogers	"Basin Street Society"	program	Colonial News Service	
9:30	in "Tom, Dick and	News Here and Abroad	"That Brewster Boy";	Russell Bennett's Note-	
9:45	Harry"	Ted Steele's Novachord	drama: E. Fitzsimons, Jr	book: Opera	
10:00	Fred Martin's Orch.	"Famous Jury Trials";	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Fred Martin's Orch.	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small; orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense	Network Sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Network Sports	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harry; comedy trio	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Masterworks of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music; Claude	"Music You Want"	Ozzie Caswell's Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End" News
11:45	Thornhill's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Ozzie Caswell's Orchestra	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer; News	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	Farm and Home News
9:00	Hits and Encores	News; recordings	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Songs by Rivera	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Musical program	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Moment Musicale	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	Jess Johnson"	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	Prescott Presenta'	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	String Orchestra
11:15	"Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	Pepper Young's Family'	Ruth Moss interview	Letter-Quest
11:30	Bright Horizons, sk.	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	"Jack Berch's Gang"	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news; farm com-	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ and voice
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Military
2:00	Dramatic sketch	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light," drama	"Valiant Lady"	"Don Artiste"	Gleb Yellin's Orchestra,
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	Five Star News
3:00	Swing Serenade	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Sports and music
3:15	Song Recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	game	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Sports and music
3:45	"In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	game	Sports and music
4:00	Scattergood Baines	"Fashions-Emergency"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Music in Air"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Detroit baseball	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45	Concert orchestra	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	"Sifting the News"	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	News comment	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	NYA Speaker; Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Richard Saylinger
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Pied Piper Presents"
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Inside of Sports"	"Pied Piper Presents"
8:00	"Are You a Missing	"Navy's Largest Family"	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Network program	WMEX Drama Shool
8:15	Heir?"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	vocalists; chorus	"Talk from Mexico"	"Essays in Drama"
8:30	"First Nighter";	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Prgrm.
8:45	sketch; E. Davis	"For America We Sing"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent," drama	CCC Program
9:00	"We, the People"	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Sanderson's Quis	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Na-	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard, comedy;	Talk Henry Morgenthau,	Variety Hour
9:45	tion; talks; drama	Ted Steele's Novachords	Edna O'Dell; orchestra	Secretary of Treasury	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or-	Network sports	"A Date With Judy";	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	"Fantasy in Melody"	dramatic sketch	"Defense Reporter"	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	Public Affairs	"Fantasy in Melody"	'College Humor'; variety;	"Mystery Hall," orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead	soloists; orchestra	"Mystery Hall," orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music; network	Want"; recordings	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	dance music	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 9

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays, through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL, (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL, (11.73mc and 15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Sept. 9

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc) Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m. and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—News, in Czech and Slovak.
6:15 p. m.—Program in Italian, for Italians in North and South America.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (For Advanced Students and Beginners).
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; Music and Special Brazilian Half-Hour.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Clark Dennis, songs; "Tune Time."
7:00 p. m.—News in English: "Sports Page"; Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese: Orchestra; Hollywood Reporter; orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; The World's Best, drama.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—"Ringing Roundelay." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Folk Songs; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Clive Brook; "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English. PRH, 10.32 meg., 29.1 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches"; American Speaker. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 11.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—10 p. m.—"Starlight"; Variety. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Dvořák anniversary concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6,

Defense Strike, at Arlington Mills in Lawrence, Comes to an End

Bright Year In School— Clothes Show

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether for kindergarten or college, school clothes today are being featured in Boston stores, with buyers of all ages flocking in to get them—and there's a bright year ahead if colors have anything to do with it.

Kindergartners, their sisters just a little bigger and those in high school and college, are all stepping out in practically the same things this season, by the way. The girls and their teachers, too, are wearing the same kind of outfits, I learned at Chandler's Sports Shop, where Miss Gertrude Robinson is the buyer.

Teen age and college clothes are almost identical Miss Katherine Hickey told me at Stearns' "Talk o' the Teens" shop, and little folk are wearing miniature models of their mothers' and older sisters' suits and dresses, according to Miss Kathryn McElhiney, Manager of the small children's department at the Jordan Marsh Company.

What the Little Girl Wears

For a little girl, just half past five, and starting off for her first adventure with teacher and school mates, there are little velveteen suspender skirts with Scotch plaid jackets to be worn with little peasant blouses or sweaters; little bramble knit suits with a variety of buttons in toy designs—drums, teddy bears and so forth; peasant dresses with embroidery, and frocks with the long torso just like the latest thing that mother would wear.

In the "Talk o' the Teens" shop at Stearns there are combinations of velveteen and plaid for the high school girl, usually wool skirt and velveteen jacket; corduroys in bright colors and color combinations; dressy cotton velveteens with embroidery and interesting button trimming; velveteens trimmed with felt flower appliques and wool dresses with the same kind of decoration; dressier wools with soutache braid; bengaline "date dresses" with bands of petit point and chambrays in stripes and plaids for the first days of school.

There is but one "Talk o' the Teens" shop in each city. It represents the plan of a group of New York manufacturers to co-ordinate different articles in the school girls' wardrobe at the source, making suits, dresses, coats and jackets in shades and styles that will go together in smart and useful outfits. Last spring, when an advertisement in Madamoiselle asked for a name for the shop, 900 came into Stearns from girls in the Boston area.

Scotch Plaids in Vogue

At Chandler's one of the features for college girls in the Sports Shop was the Langholm suit of Scotch plaid, with hat and bag to match and a separate coat as well. This outfit lends itself to all kinds of changes and variations with change of sweater and blouse and coat and dress and jacket and dress combinations. Slacks were another feature in flannel and corduroy.

The girls are not the only ones who are combining jackets and slacks, however. In fact there are those who say they borrowed the idea from their brothers and it is still a popular idea with the latter. At Leopold Morse's Academy Shop on Summer Street, the college boys were buying ensemble suits that had matching coat and pants and contrasting slacks. They were in sports fabrics and with heather shades. Popular plaids are leading for sports coats, and corduroy is a big item in finger tip coats and sports jackets.

Mothers go along with their high school and college sons in most cases to have a hand in picking out campus clothes; but the son's decision determines the purchase.

Prices Not Up Much

Fashions for little boys follow closely those for big ones as in the case of girls. Corduroy knickers and long corduroy pants are popular for hard wear and long pants suits are "in" again for lads of all ages as they were a few years ago. Reversible coats in tweeds, and cotton cravanetted gabardine, and plaid flannel shirts are other items that are good this season, according to Israel Friedlander, of Kennedy's.

Out of 30-odd items offered in the boys' department of this store for the school opening sale, only four show a slightly higher price than last year, he added. As examples, shirts selling at 88 cents this year were 84 cents last, and pajamas that are $1.09 now were 99 cents a year ago. This is representative of costs in boys' clothes, he says, as Kennedy's does the largest business in boys' clothing in New England and, it is said, has the largest volume of business of any store dealing exclusively in clothing in the United States.

By a Staff Photographer

From Kindergarten to College Campus Call Comes

(1) Stephen Holmes, who will enter kindergarten at Williams School, Auburndale, is trying on a hooded mackinaw at Kennedy's with Mrs. Vera Eldridge, one of the clerks, assisting while his mother, Mrs. Edgar Holmes, and older brother, Edgar, look on. Edgar will be in the third grade at Williams. (2) John Elliott, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Elliott of West Roxbury, tries on a sports coat in the Academy Shop of the Leopold Morse Summer Street store. It is being fitted by Horace Conlon, one of the clerks. John is a sophomore this year in English High School. (3) Considering one of the new Langholm suits of gay plaid with matching hat and bag, in Chandler's Sports Shop, is Virginia Rowland of Newton, a senior this year at Mt. Holyoke. She has just returned from Sargent's summer camp at Peterborough, N. H., where she was a waterfront counselor, teaching swimming and diving. (4) Beverley Shelton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Shelton of Belmont, shopping with her mother at the Jordan Marsh Company, has just bought this red peasant jumper, trimmed with green and yellow rickrack to be worn with a white peasant blouse, with rickrack trimming in the same colors. She starts first grade in Winn Brook School where she attended kindergarten last year. Waiting on her is Miss Marion Connolly in the small children's department. (5) At Stearn's, Margaret Flynn, a senior at Sacred Heart School this year, is trying on, with the assistance of Miss Florence McQuillen of the sales staff, a red jacket to go with the red sweater and pleated green wool skirt she is wearing.

Pollution Puts Shellfish Ban On South Shore

Seriousness of the sewage pollution problem on the South Shore was emphasized sharply today when the entire shore line from Hull to Winthrop, with the exception of five short stretches of beach, was condemned for taking of shellfish by Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, State Commissioner of Public Health.

The Commissioner's action was announced by the special committee of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce driving for elimination of pollution in Boston Harbor waters.

William A. Bradford of Quincy, former Mayor and chairman of the special committee, said:

"It is reasonable to presume that if the waters of Boston Harbord are so polluted that they infect shellfish, they could not have been very safe for bathing at any time."

Meanwhile, Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, predicted today Senatorial approval of legislation providing $3,000,000 for a sewage treatment plant on Nut Island to eliminate pollution conditions along the South Shore caused by the South Metropolitan Sewerage System outlet.

Senate Action Delayed

The legislation was passed by the House of Representaitves just before it recessed pending the Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial in the Senate. Upper Branch action has been delayed until after the trial.

However, adoption of the treatment plant proposal would not insure relief for South Shore residents who for the past several years have clamored for clean harbor waters.

Under the bill a 25 per cent Federal grant must be obtained before construction may be started. A similar Federal contribution requirement in 1939 blocked progress of the $15,000,000 comprehensive program of which the Nut Island plant is a part. At that time no Federal funds were available. Now, it is understood, funds are available, although there is considerable doubt as to whether they still may be tapped for the present project.

On Non-Political Basis

Senator Mackay insisted the major need at present is the appointment of a liaison officer between the State Government and the Federal Government who can reach a sympathetic Federal ear. The Quincy legislator urged that partisan politics be eliminated so that a competent person may be obtained for the purpose of seeking a Federal contribution.

The Nut Island plant legislation was originally separated from the $15,000,000 program by the House Committee on Ways and Means so that quick action might be taken on it. The other four projects still before the Ways and Means Committee are:

1. Extension of the North Metropolitan Sewerage System from East Boston to Deer Island.
2. Construction of an overflow conduit along Alewife Brook in Cambridge, Medford, Somerville, Arlington and Belmont.
3. Building of an overflow conduit on the southerly side of the Charles River.
4. Establishment of a similar conduit on the northerly side of the Charles River.

Under the 1939 legislation a 45 per cent Federal grant was required.

Former Governor Allen Of Kansas to Be Speaker

Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas and United States Senator, will deliver an address in the High School in Hyannis tonight at eight. Mr. Allen will talk on conditions among the children in war-torn England and what is being done to help remedy them by the Save the Children in London which receives financial assistance from the Save the Children Federation here in America of which Mr. Allen is National Chairman. The Federation in this country has pledged to give aid to 25,000 children in England.

Radio Education Course Is Announced at Harvard

A new course on radio education, considering problems of the use of radio in the classroom as well as the effect of the radio on society, will be presented this year at the Harvard Graduate School of Education by Charles A. Siepmann, University Lecturer at Harvard, formerly Director of Program Planning of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The course, offered primarily for educators, will be conducted Thursday evenings from 7 to 9 p. m.

New England Air Defenses Face Rigid Test in October

Air raid coming!

New England and the entire Northeast are to have their air-raid warning stations and defenses thoroughly tested from Oct. 9 to 16, during large-scale maneuvers to be conducted during that period, according to an announcement by Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, directing the First Interceptor Command of the First Air Force. Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue commands the First Air Force, with headquarters at Mitchel Field, N. Y.

General McDonnell will direct the air defense forces of the Northeast, including pursuit aviation, antiaircraft artillery, searchlight batteries, and the Aircraft Warning Service. More than 250 pursuit aircraft of the most modern type will participate.

Two regiments of antiaircraft artillery will take part, according to present arrangements; more may be added. Antiaircraft artillery assigned to harbor defenses also will be seen in action. Headquarters for the First Interceptor Command will be in New York City.

Civilians to Participate

Approximately 43,000 volunteer civilians will participate in the maneuvers; among them will be 3,000 men and women in the Information Centers and the Filter Centers, and 40,000 in 1,600 observer stations in the Northeast.

The Bomber Command of the First Air Force, under Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, will test the defenses with at least eight squadrons of bombers. Bomber headquarters will be at Langley Field, Va.

Volunteer civilians will man newly installed information centers in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, Va., through which the reports of detector apparatus and civilian observers will be evaluated from and area that includes parts of the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Virginia and a small part of North Carolina. Intermediate filter centers of the Aircraft Warning Service, through which reports from observers are evaluated and transmitted to the key information centers, will be activated in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Harrisburg, Pa., Baltimore, Md., and Norfolk.

Operations will be limited to the hours of daylight except in the New York and Norfolk regions, where limited night operations will be conducted for experimental purposes.

Air Bases in Test

Air bases used by pursuit aircraft will include the Boston Municipal Airport; Hillgrove Airport in Providence, R. I., Trumbull Field, Groton, Conn.; the Suffolk N. Y. Airport; Mitchel Field; Floyd Bennett Airport; Camp Dix, N. J.; Phillips Field at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.; Bolling Field, Washington and the Norfolk Municipal Airport. In addition to Langley Field, Va., bombardment aircraft will operate from Westover Field, Chicopee Falls, Mass., and from Windsor Locks, Conn.

General McDonnell points out that the forthcoming operations are not a two-sided maneuver with "friendly" and "enemy" forces, but instead are a test of the permanent system of active air defense being organized and installed by the First Interceptor Command for the Northeastern United States.

Universalists Convene

Celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Murray, founder of the Universalist church and a chaplain in George Washington's army and a proposed reorganization of that denomination, will be highlights in the 50th biennial meetings of the Universalist General Convention, which opened this morning with open house at Universalist headquarters, 16 Beacon Street.

Squire Workers Turn Down Union Representation

Employees of the John P. Squire Co. of Cambridge, the largest packing house in New England, have voted 402 to 293 against having a labor union represent them as bargaining agency, it is reported by the New England office of the National Labor Relations Board.

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America of the A. F. of L. petitioned for an election, and the ballot offered a yes or no choice. There were 794 employees on the eligible list, and 695 valid votes cast.

In an election at the John E. Daniels Leather Company the workers balloted 35 to 15 for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of the A. F. of L., and at the Kistler Leather Company of South Boston 20 to 0 for the same union.

Peabody Election

An election among employees of the Turner Canning Machinery Company of Peabody, Mass., resulted in the electrical workers' union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations winning, 80 to 57, it is reported by the New England Office of the National Labor Relations Board.

$2,122,393 for Dartmouth In Gifts and Bequests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 8—Gifts and bequests received by Dartmouth College during the past fiscal year totaled $2,122,393, the second largest amount in the history of the college, it was made known recently by the President, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins.

The 1940-41 total, second only to the $3,500,000 received in 1929-30, included additions of $1,846,998 to Dartmounth's endowment funds, and gifts of $275,395 for current use and for the plant.

British Aid Group Issues an Appeal For Binoculars

The British War Relief Society is sending out an appeal for any binoculars one may have around the house which could be sent to England at once. There is an urgent need for binoculars for rescue ships, which are doing heroic work. Many of these ships are without this much-needed equipment. It is also pointed out that the U. S. sea patrol protecting shipments to England should also be fully equipped.

A short while ago an English Captain reported that he was able to save his ship because of the vigilance of one of his sailors who spotted a far-off submarine with a pair of binoculars given to him by the British War Relief Society of Boston.

Scottish Concert For British Relief

Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Hugh Alexander Ford, British Consul in Boston, and Mrs. Ford, will be guests of honor at the big Scotch concert and ball to take place next Friday evening, September 12, in Sanders Theatre and Memorial Hall, Cambridge. Francis L. Sennott, Acting Mayor of Cambridge, and Mrs. Sennott will also attend as honor guests.

Clan Mackintosh, No. 13, is staging the dance and the rallying cry is: "Scotsmen and women of Boston, gather around and do your bit for British War Relief." The British War Relief Society will receive the proceeds of the evening and the halls have been donated for the occasion by Harvard University. The concert will begin at 8 o'clock and dancing will follow, from 10 o'clock to 2 a. m.

Woolen Mill Dispute to Be Put to Vote

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The most important current strike in the defense industry of Massachusetts faded out today when the Arlington Mills at Lawrence resumed full operations.

The strike, which began a month ago today, for a time threatened the supply of Army uniforms and wool socks, and brought an appeal from the War Department for settlement. Besides its own production of fabric, Arlington supplies dozens of other mills with their raw materials. Its 6,800 workers make it one of the biggest woolen mills in the country.

Calling off of the strike resulted from agreement on a consent election, to be held by the National Labor Relations Board next Thursday. The single remaining step is approval by the Washington headquarters of the Labor Board.

The election will enable the employees to vote on whether they want a union of the American Federation of Labor, a union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, or no union at all, to represent them in collective bargaining.

Union Rivalry Intervened

Competition between the rival unions delayed the holding of an election, as neither would previously consent to an election on terms which the other wanted.

Finally, however, both sides got together at a conference in Lawrence, when the Labor Board stepped in with a hearing to determine whether it should order an election. Employees had been returning to their jobs in great numbers, so that on Friday 5,000 were reported by the company to be at work.

Neither union had a hand in starting the strike, which began as a spontaneous walkout among several hundred workers in the room where raw wool is washed. The strikers went to Lawrence Central Labor Union or city federation of labor, which notified the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of the A. F. of L. The Teamsters Union of the A. F. of L. then joined in by organizing the 11 truckers of the company and strengthening the picket line.

A. F. of L. Eases Situation

Unwilling to let such a prize possibly go to the A. F. of L., the C.I.O. thereupon petitioned the Labor Board for an election. The A. F. of L. declined. Finally the company took the rare step, allowable only in such inter-union deadlocks, of asking an election. That also had no immediate effect.

Had the Labor Board itself then as a last move ordered an election, a further delay of at least three weeks would have resulted. The A. F. of L. really had the key to the blockade, and when it agreed to call off its strike, pending the holding of an election, quick action toward clearing up the union dispute became possible.

The ballot submitted to the Washington office of the Labor Board for approval will contain the names of the Woolen and Worsted Federation of the A. F. of L. and the Textile Workers' Union, C. I. O., giving employees the choice of either or neither.

All strikers, it was agreed, get back their old jobs without discrimination.

open only a little while longer

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Tribal Customs in Dark Africa

By Donald Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAGOS, Nigeria — While the world in general is preoccupied with the war, there are dusky kingdoms comfortably secluded in the heart of Africa which carry on their own affairs of state and wage their own wars, quite oblivious to the mightly struggle that absorbs the rest of the world.

One such kingdom, known as Ikere, is the home of the Yoruba tribe, that carries on a feudal existence unspoiled by the commercial exploitation that has already changed most of the more accessible states of Nigeria.

The writer recently spent some weeks with this tribe as guest in the royal palace.

After spending a couple of months in the steamy atmosphere of Lagos, the coastal town of Nigeria, an erstwhile slave port built on a low swampy island in a lagoon, we journeyed by train to Ibadan, the nearest point on the railway to Ikere.

A City Built of Mud

From Ibadan, a city built of mud, we—the writer and his native cook, Sam—journeyed by lorry. The vehicle was overflowing with people, their possessions, and some goats. We stopped on every possible occasion, at wayside villages. The fine red dust of the road clogged our eyes and covered our clothes. It was unmercifully hot.

When night fell, the cold was intense. At about two in the morning, the lorry stopped. "This is Ikere," we were told.

There was nothing to be seen but the blackness of the night and some palm trees visible in the lorry's headlights.

Sam ran off in the dark to where he said the palace was, and presently, sitting on one's pile of suitcases, one could hear him pounding on a door and shouting.

Presently some of the king's slaves came, bearing lights, and we were led through an eerie labyrinth of passages, through innumerable courtyards to see the king, or Oba, as he is styled.

Native Splendor

Quite suddenly, as we turned an angle, we were faced by an enormous magnificently carved door. It was flung open to disclose a fine court surrounded with verandahs. The thatched roof, supported by strange and beautifully wrought posts, sloped low to the center of the court, nearly to the ground. At the far end, enthroned on a dais surrounded by pilfars of wood carved and painted to represent kings and warriors, sat the Oba.

The scene was arranged with that instinct for drama that is essential to the Yoruba people. The King was robed in cloth of gold brocade and on his head a great crown of beadwork. His hands and neck and feet were adorned with rows of red coral.

The sight was disconcerting and one hesitated for several moments to advance through the avenue of hastily summoned slaves and chiefs to greet the monarch.

A chair was brought and we sat exchanging the necessary stream of polite compliments through an interpreter. The King was rather ill-at-ease, the reason proved to be that the letters announcing the visit had not arrived. The unexpected arrival of a European in the middle of the night may have put the ruler to searching his conscience for past misdeeds.

That night we stayed in the court house with a guard of soldiers lying around the bed; not that there was any danger, but that was the Oba's idea of a compliment.

In a few weeks we were settled. The Oba had done us unusual honor in the palace. One had only to walk through a couple of passages to get to the King's own apartments.

At about five or earlier every morning one awoke to the sound of an unearthly wailing from the courtyard. "E-eee-eshu gba o o o," it went—some religious ceremony was on the way. Immediately following this, the dogs of the town would howl loud and long. Before the ceremony, no one may arise or leave one's house. Sometimes, in time of political strife, the rites are delayed to keep the townspeople out of the way.

A little later, the king's drummers would come into the court with "speaking" drums, to bang and rattle elaborate tunes and rhythms which made up the king's titles and praises.

What Drums Say

Sleep after that was impossible. One would stroll out onto the balcony. If the drummers were still there, they would greet the visitor on the drums; after a while one could recognize a little of what the drums said—sometimes praise and compliments, sometimes jokes at my expense.

Often we would go out before breakfast and climb a great rock that rose in the middle of the town. Ikere is in the center of a Province called Ekiti which means "rocks." One could gaze over jungle pierced in many places by huge mountains of stone, shaped fantastically like the mountains in a Chinese painting.

Down below, the town, built of crimson laterite earth, most of the houses thatched, sprawled within the ancient crumbling walls which in the days of the slave wars had been its main defense.

Above the town is an immense smooth egg-shaped mountain of granite; this is Olosunta, the chief place of Ikere worship; it is forbidden ground to all but the chief priest, the Olukere, who spends one night in the year in a sacred cave at the foot of the mountain, which is shrouded in a dark forest peopled with monkeys.

From the rock one could see down into the court in the palace, where breakfast was being prepared; to the left of that, the Oba's harem occupied three acres of ground; its population is somewhere about a thousand.

Many of the women were seated at their looms weaving their indigo cloth. At the other end of the town, the Odoaja market was beginning to fill up, and facing it, the household of the Olukere were rushing about his palace in preparation for some religious festival.

The Olukere, an ancient and powerful personality, whose face was much reminiscent of Bellini's portrait of a Doge of Venice, had a peculiar place in the Ikere social organization. According to history, the first Olukere was the first settler there, having come from the fount of Yoruba culture, Ife. In time other settlers gathered around him and made him king. He was a religious man.

At the same time, came one of the king's sons from the neighboring state on Benin. He was disguised as a hunter. He was really hunting a kingdom because he did not stand any chance of succeeding his father to the throne of Benin. On learning that the hunter was a prince of Benin, the Olukere, tired of spending much of his time on the squabbles of his people, offered his kingship to this prince. He retained for himself the privileges of priest-prince. Thus today in Ikere there are really two rulers, the wordly and the spiritual.

Native Ceremonies

In commemoration of this incident every year at the beginning of the two months of festivals of Olosunta, a drama is enacted in the Oba's palace. The Olukere dons the coral beads, crown, sceptre and robes of a monarch, and with a train of drummers and slaves, swordbearers and umbrella bearers, is received by the Oba, humbly clad in a white loincloth with a hunter's bow and quiver of arrows.

Yoruba tribal life is arranged in an astonishingly elaborate and successful system

Even the smallest unit, a family, is organized on exactly the same model as a kingdom. The kingdom is modelled on their conception of the order of the life of the gods. Every section of the community belongs to a guild or society. There are guilds for the ironworkers, farmers, woodcarvers and other crafts, as in medieval Europe. There are guilds for children of various age-grades, which are with their own chiefs, orchestras and especial ceremonies like all the rest.

Important in all their organizations is their method of counting by the duo-decimal system; which is also evident in their games.

But it is time to quit the rock, Sam below in the courtyard has been preparing breakfast.

On returning Sam said with a happy grin that there was a "fine past all" breakfast. Last time such a warning came, he had prepared a dish composed of toasted chocolate cake surmounted by a raspberry-jam-smeared fried egg.

British to Cross Germany

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 8 (AP)—A party of 61 British diplomatic personnel left Helsingfors by train today for a rail and boat trip to Lübeck, Germany, where most of them will be locked in a special train to cross Germany on the second stage of their journey home.

They will embark at the Finnish port of Turku for the voyage to Lübeck. At Stockholm, their ship will pick up 50 more Britishers who will make the trip across Germany.

Mention by the Finnish radio of an airplane connection at Lübeck was interpreted to mean the more important members of the legation staff would be flown over Germany.

The break in diplomatic relations between Finland and Great Britain made their departure necessary. A trip through German-held territory was the only practical route.

The Germans have agreed to provide a sealed train at Lübeck to take the group to Hamburg, whence they may proceed partly through German-occupied country to Lisbon and London. It was assumed here the train's shades would be kept down throughout the ride through Germany.

Left behind were 112 other Britons who chose to remain in Finland.

Political observers attached significance to the presence of the Japanese Minister to Finland at the station to bid the British farewell.

The American Minister, Arthur Schoenfeld, was also present. Robert McClintock, Secretary at the American Legation, accompanied the train as far as Turku.

An American coal agent, named Atkinson, will be attached to the American Legation to attend to British interests in Finland.

Members of the Finnish Legation in London will leave soon for Lisbon, there to be exchanged for the group which departed from Helsinki today.

Faithful Mule Of Army Retired

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Sept. 6 (AP)—Wild Root, an Army mule that threw a soldier a day for seven long years and two the last day she was saddled just to show what she could do, was retired today with full military honors.

There was a formal review. A battalion adjutant read in stentorian tones the retirement order. A regimental band played.

The orneriest mule that ever stuck her nose into an Army feed box stood by Lieut. Col. William Clarke, Commander of the 4th Field Artillery Battalion, Capt. J. O. Seaman and other officers, as the battalion—her own—including 687 mules and 117 horses swept past in full pack.

Over the time-hewn back of the little, dun-colored mare mule hung an army blanket with service stripes. There was little of her famed friskness as she took her honors. Maybe she was pondering her stormy past stemming from the Mexican border trouble with Pancho Villa, when she was tossing riders with the greatest of ease and lugging the heaviest pack of all. Maybe for her there was little lure in the leisure and lush lands that lay ahead as mascot of her battalion.

Woll Denounces Jobs Effected Under Hitler

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, declared in an address at the Cathedral of St. John the Devine that while Hitler's new order "promised to abolish unemployment," it has in fact abolished freedom, individuality, nationality."

"The acid test of this new order of Hitler's is the attitude toward labor," he said. "It promised jobs for all—it has made Germany a nation of grave diggers and of moral outlaws in the world."

He spoke at a celebration of Labor Sunday in the Cathedral.

Australian Confetti for U. S. Marines

Wide World

'Leathernecks' on Parade in Brisbane

Australians showered confetti on United States sailors and marines who marched with men of the Australian Army and Navy during a recent visit of the cruisers Northampton and Salt Lake City to Brisbane. Picture shows a marine detachment whose smart bearing and trim uniforms won the admiration of the crowds.

Japanese Thwarted in Manchukuo Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIENTSIN, China—Japan's aim of converting Manchukuo into a huge reservoir of heavy producers' goods—iron, steel, and coal in particular—faces setbacks in practically every essential. The program is confronted with scarcities in capital, machinery, labor supply, trained technicians, raw materials and transportation facilities.

At the same time scarcities are becoming intensified, thereby threatening curtailment of prospective increases in production by the cutting of former sources of supply to Japan. They have led to an increased demand within Japan for such goods from Manchukuo.

A glance at the key industries of Manchukuo discloses certain of the difficulties that Japan's satellite faces. Unquestionably, there have been considerable advances in the expansion of Manchukuo heavy industry during the past several years. But the made-in-Japan plans for further and greater increases in order to meet expanded Japanese requirements are not being met, nor are they likely to be met so long as the current chaotic world situation persists.

Greater attention has been given during the past few years to the installation of machinery for iron and steel production rather than to actual production activities. The visitor to Manchukuo, upon being told of the tremendous expansion of productive capacity, all too often assumes that this means a commensurate expansion in actual production. Such, however, has not been the case. Iron production has not increased in due proportion to the expansion of productive capacity.

Expectations Too Great

Iron and steel production in Manchukuo during 1940, according to one Japanese report, increased more than 20 per cent over the previous year. This increase, however, was considerably below earlier expectations due in large part to the inadequate supply of coal available for smelting operations. In fact, as one usually reliable Japanese source announced, "half the iron making facilities in Manchukuo are in a dormant state."

In an address delivered in January of this year, Japanese War Minister Eiki Tojo claimed that the cast iron output of Manchukuo for 1940 had increased about 46 per cent over that of 1937, the year of the outbreak of hostilities. Inasmuch as the cast iron production in this region was about 762,000 tons for the year 1937, the total production today, even assuming the 46 per cent increase to be correct, remains relatively low. On the other hand, the coal shortage which was responsible for the shutting down of many blast furnaces would indicate a fall rather than an increase in cast iron production during the most recent phase of the iron production program.

Coal shortage in both Japan and Manchukuo have directed greatest attention towards the expansion of Manchukuoan coal production. Here, too, the results have not been in keeping with the grandiose plans for expansion. There have been noteworthy increases in coal produtcion but these have been more than countered by the increasing demand for coal, both in Japan and in Manchukuo. In 1937 the year's coal production for Manchukuo was given as 14 million tons. By 1939 this had increased, according to one Japanese estimate, to approximately 19 million tons, a total still less than half the coal production within Japan proper.

Increase Over 1937

Mr. Tojo has claimed that Manchukuoan coal production for 1940 was 47 per cent above that of 1937, which would make the year's total 1940 production just under 20.6 million tons. Nevertheless, the War Minister was forced to admit that the increased demand for coal within Manchukuo had resulted in a decline in cool shipments from Manchukuo to Japan proper.

Despite the presence of innumerable obstacles to increases in coal production, the new five-year program for industrial expansion envisages a 30,000,000 tons a year goal for 1946-47 coal production. Still another version of the new five-year plan calls for a more than 40,000,000 tons a year production by that time. Suffice to say, even the smaller estimate is an unlikely possibility.

An analysis of the primary problems faced by Manchukuo in her desire to carry out her program of industrial expansion reveals a gargantuan task. Current conditions make difficult the maintenance of existing production levels, let alone the carrying out of grandiose plans for further expansion to which important Japanese officials have given voice.

Under present conditions it is extremely difficult to obtain the capital necessary for production expansion. During the past decade Japan has poured progressively larger sums of money into the development of Manchukuo. Now, however, the heavy drain necessitated by four years of war and the prospect of more to come has made it impossible for Japan to continue her investments in Manchukuo at the high level previously maintained.

Capital Scarce

Domestic capital has been exceedingly scarce in Manchukuo and has contributed a rather insignificant amount to the financing of Manchukuoan development. National bonds have been issued and the Government has borrowed funds from the Central Bank of Manchukuo, the result of which has been a steady expansion of its currency issue—in short, inflation.

There is also a scarcity of machinery and equipment required for Manchukuoan industrial development. This is in part the result of the lack of capital with which to purchase capital goods, the unit costs of which have risen greatly, and in part due to the impossibility of importing necessary equipment from Germany where considerable orders had been placed prior to the outbreak of hostilities. For example, dynamos intended for power development in Manchukuo cannot be obtained.

The technical skill necessary for carrying out industrial development in Manchukuo is not available in adequate quantity.

Despite an annual freight tonnage double that of pre-war years, the freight facilities of Manchukuo's railways are still inadequate.

Then there is the inadequacy of raw materials, the most significant of which is that of coal. Without coal many of the development plans for Manchukuo necessarily fall to the ground. Lumber required for building and at the mines is still largely imported from Japan despite the presence of huge forested areas in Manchukuo which are currently uneconomic to tap.

Shortage of Labor

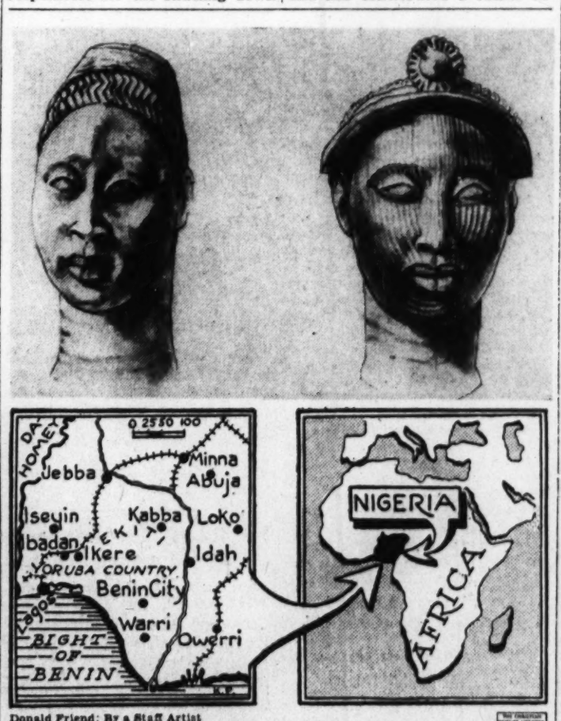
The problem of obtaining labor for the carrying out of Manchukuo's development program is becoming increasingly difficult. Last year the inauguration of remittance restrictions to prevent Chinese laborers from remitting earnings above a certain amount to their homes in North China curtailed labor migration during the latter half of the year. Fear of conscription into the Manchukuoan Army likewise had a hindering effect upon the influx of coolie labor. So drastic was the fall in labor immigration that immediate steps were taken to reverse this downward trend.

Proclamations have been spread throughout North China for the encouragement of labor migration to Manchukuo.

Some of the assertions in the foregoing recruiting propaganda are open to question. The limitless amount of food referred to is in contradiction to the Oriental Economist's assertion that "Chinese laborers entering Manchukuo are causing a food problem. . . . The food problem is due mainly to the unsatisfactory shipment of foodstuffs and the increase in population." As for labor proteetion, other sources indicate that "it is still somewhat incomplete in a number of respects."

Other obstacles to labor recruiting in North China include the following: Guerilla efforts to prevent such recruiting; increased wages in North China; adequate North China harvests which have greatly lessened the food problem; the complicated travel permit and personal registration regulations; and the increasing demand for labor within North China.

Taken together, the foregoing problems present a considerable obstacle to the Manchukuoan development program. Although some progress may be expected, it is most likely that Manchukuo's development program will fail to meet projected levels. As much has been admitted by responsible Japanese publications.



Donald Friend; By a Staff Artist

In a Primitive Country

Above: These ancient bronze portraits are of early Yoruba rulers —Sajuwa and Olokun, Goddess of Sun and Wealth. Below: The location of Nigeria's Yoruba territory is shown. Here the most primitive forms of civilization still survive.

La Guardia Hopeful Of Early End to Oil Lack

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia is hopeful that limitations on the sale of gasoline in the East may be made unnecessary soon by the more general use of railroad tank cars in the transportation of fuel.

Mr. La Guardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, said yesterday the gasoline situation was better than it was two weeks ago, but that it would take a little time to get the necessary tank cars rolling.

Many gasoline stations in the East have been closing from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. in response to the request of Gasoline Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes.

British Pupils to Study Ideals of American Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—When 6,000,000 British school children go back to school this month, they will learn about the Nation which is sending their country bombers, tanks, and other aid, for they will find in their curriculum a subject brand new to most of them: the History of the United States of America.

Two decades of increasing realization of the common ideals and interests possessed by the two great English-speaking democracies culminated on June 17 when the British Board of Education announced that American history would be included in the secondary and primary school courses of Britain.

On July 9, the British Government announced plans for summer schools in various universities which would afford instruction in American history to more than 1,000 teachers, and it has now prepared illustrated pamphlets that give school children a graphic presentation of American life and culture in addition to classroom lectures, according to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Subjects of Study

The pamphlets cover such subjects as "California, Its Fruits, Films, and Bombers"; "Transcontinental Railways," "American Home Life," "Biographies of Great Americans," "The American Automobile Industry," and "A Historical Survey From Early Days." Many of the pamphlets will be placed directly into the hands of educators through publication in The Schoolmaster, official organ of the National Union of Teachers.

For years, American educational organizations, including the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Commonwealth Fund of New York, the Institute of International Education, and the American Association of University Women, have been working to assist the growing interest of the two countries in each other through exchange of professorships, distribution of selected histories and biographies and conferences among leaders in education.

English history has been on the list of subjects in American public and private schools for many years, and now Britain is reciprocating, following a general demand for instruction in American history and life. The session of courses offered to British teachers this summer had as lecturers such representative Americans as United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Prof. Harold Laski, Prof. William Connely of the American University Union; Vincent Sheean, Mary Welsh, of the Time and Tide staff, and Mrs. Edward Murrow.

Ideals of Nation

The whole plan was summed up by Richard Austen Butler, President of the British Board of Education, who said he hoped to help English school children realize that Hollywood, "hot" music and slang were not the most important features of the United States.

"When the British Commonwealth of Free Nations is being aided in its struggle against the forces of tyranny in an increasingly great degree by the great American democracy," he said, "it is well that the children of England should learn something of the ideals that inspire that Nation, of the men who shaped its history, and of the forces now working to bring her to our side in our greatest need."

British Have 'Test' Blitz

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Londoners were led into vaults in London Sept. 6 and were exposed to an artificial blitz bombing calculated to sound like the real thing.

Officials conducted the experiment with a view to preparing the British for things to come in a fall and winter which Government leaders have predicted will bring German raids perhaps worse than those of last year.

The noise, nothing concocted in a sounds-effect studio, was the real thing, recorded during one of London's worst raids last year.

Officials questioned those who were put through the test. It was as severe as a genuine raid, they agreed, but they said they were glad for having been through it. The suggestion was advanced that whole populations be put through the experiment to make them "immure, through familiarity, to fear caused by air-raid noises."

A visual experiment is now being run by the Government in motion-picture houses in various parts of the country. A film, said to have been captured from the Nazis, purporting to show the German campaign against Russia with all the terrors of war clearly set forth, is being shown to harden the population.

The Germans are said to hope for the opposite effect—morale-breaking.

Nazis Give Jews 24 Hours to Quit Hannover Homes

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP)—Hundreds of Jews in Hannover received notices today to evacuate their homes within 24 hours.

They were permitted to take only "the most necessary objects and furniture," and advised that the remainder of their property would be sold, the proceeds to be turned over to them "at a given time."

Anti-Jewish Rally

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Japan Times and Advertiser reported about 1,000 persons attended a public anti-Jewish rally yesterday and adopted a resolution that alleged Jewish aspirations for world domination were incompatible with the spirit of the Japanese Empire.

Must Wear Star

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP)—German police have ordered that all Jews over 16 years of age must wear a yellow, six-pointed star of David on the left side of the coat whenever appearing in public.

The regulation prescribed a star as "large as the palm of the hand."

Jews were further forbidden to leave the community in which they live without written permission from local police.

The order applies not only to greater Germany but also to the protectorate of Bohemia.

Kibitzing Russian Pursues Nazi News

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Germans, in a maneuver to elude the Russian "ghost voice" interrupting their news programs radiocast for home consumption, were reported by the British Broadcasting Corporation to have shifted from a long-wave to a medium-wave station but still didn't shake the kibitzer.

The British broadcast, heard here by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said last night's Nazi radiocasts were sent from a medium-wave station at Breslau instead of from the powerful Deutschlandsender station near Berlin.

"But the mystery voice followed them and cut in while the news was being radiocast from Breslau," the BBC said. "The interruptions were faint, but sufficient to make the German announcer rush through the news without pause."

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Civil Liberty in Canada: Is It Being Restricted?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The continued internment of something over 100 members of the outlawed Communist Party in Canada, despite the swing of sympathy in favor of the Russian forces, is only one aspect of a much larger issue in Canada today. This is the delicate question of civil liberties.

At the outbreak of hostilities, highly arbitrary powers over freedom of the person and of the press were given by Parliament to the Government. These powers were in turn delegated to the Minister of Justice and the Secretary of State. The Minister of Justice could order the arrest and indefinite detention of anyone, Canadian citizen or not, if he were satisfied that it was necssary to do so, to prevent "any particular person from acting in any manner prejudicial to the safety of the State." The arrested ones usually were taken to one of the many internment camps throughout Canada where they were subjected to conditions equivalent to the formal standards required in the treatment of prisoners of war.

As the regulations first were drafted, they provided few avenues of appeal fer a revision of the Minister's order.

His discretion was, and even today is, absolute. He took his advice from his own subordinates in the Department of Justice, in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and in the intelligence branches of the armed forces.

These were liable to be so bound up with their problems that doubtless they saw subversion, sedition, and espionage in many corners where there were only shadows.

Check on Officials

What was needed was a method by which the zeal of these officials could be checked through the advice of judiciously-minded outsiders.

That kind of safeguard now exists, in the recent amendments to the Defense of Canada Regulations, which created a series of advisory committees to whom an internee may appeal in order to have his case reviewed.

The Minister may ignore the advice of these committees, but Parliament has a check on him through the reports he must give to it disclosing the number of internees so confined, as well as the number of recommendations from the advisory communities that he has chosen to ignore.

But a real limitation upon these committees lies in the fact that, while they are to see all the evidence possible, the Minister may keep from their eyes sunch materials as, in his view, it would be undesirable to disclose.

But whatever the defects, the present machinery is so much better than the regulations as first enacted that the report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons and its acceptance on the basis for the new amendments, was something of a triumph for those who have been pressing for limitations in the power of arbitrary arrest.

However, it must be said that a great degree of self-restraint seems to operate in the use of this power. No more than about 900 Canadians are believed to have been interned under these provisions.

When it is remembered that Canada has been at war for two years and has among its populations scores of naturalized citizens of enemy racial origin, the record is not an undisciplined one.

The chief criticism that has been made of the enforcement of these powers has come from organized labor, particularly the Left-wing groups. On several occasions labor leaders, who have been close to the Communist Party, have been seized and put in camps at the very moment at which they were engaged in important negotiations on behalf of their unions.

Sullivan Case Cited

The most provocative incident was the arrest of Pat Sullivan, the militant Leftist "boss" of the Seaman's Union. Mr. Sullivan was apprehended just as negotiations were underway between the Union and ship owners.

The Department of Justice said it was coincidence. Similar cases have marred what otherwise has been a fairly restrained record on the part of policemen who always have had more fear of "reds" and labor leaders than of Nazis or Fascists.

As to the freedom of the press, in theory it no longer exists in Canada. To the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs, Parliament has given wide discretionary powers to suppress new papers or other publications; and here again only the Secretary's conscience is his guide. If he is satisfied that a publication may be prejudicial to the efficient prosecution of the war, he may restrict the activities of the offending journal.

Sanctioned by these powers of suppression, an informal Government censorship operates. The entire daily and weekly press of Canada is in constant touch with censorship authorities who have promulgated no formal body of rules but tip off the press as to what news is likely to be temporarily undesirable or "militarily" dangerous.

It works because of the good sense of the censors and the cooperation of the working journalists of Canada.

But despite such indirect control, it has been necessary to suppress about 11 publications—out of 1,500 in Canada—since war broke out. Seven were in Ontario, three in Quebec, and one in Manitoba; while of these, three were French Canadian—one Communist and two Nazi—one was English Communist and several were foreign-language organs of varying shades of red and brown.

The justification for this direct restriction—it has no parallel in England except for the disputed suppression The Week and The Daily Worker—is said to be, that with Canada's volatile and hetrogeneous population, of many European stocks, these papers can do much harm while their survival serves no national purpose.

Not every liberal citizen is satisfied with this reasoning and only the lethargy of Canadian progressives has prevented a more vigorous attack upon this policy of occasional suppression.

In addition to these arbitrary powers, the Defense of Canada Regulations provide for certain offenses which do permit of a trial.

Too often the presiding judge or local magistrate, however, has notions of patriotism which transcend his legal capacities and for some of these offenses decisions have been given and sentence handed out beyond all reason.

The regulations make it unlawful to act in any manner or spread reports or make statements and utterances that are intended or are "likely" to cause "disaffection" to His Majesty and interfere with the armed forces, or to prejudice recruiting, training, and discipline or generally to prejudice the safety of the state or the prosecution of the war.

More Uniformity

All of this is such loose and general language that the special degree of war fever motivating the judge often will determine the finding of guilt and the measure of the sentence.

So Canada has the spectacle, in pre-Churchill days, of men being charged under these regulations for criticizing Neville Chamberlain. That period has passed and some stability and uniformity seems to be coming into these prosecutions.

Then, too, delicate labor questions were raised by the attempt to apply another regulation to peaceful picketing, when an Ontario magistrate held it to be an offense to picket a plant engaged in war orders, since such picketing contravened the provision against "loitering" in the neighborhood of such plants.

That conviction raised a protest throughout Canada, particularly from Labor, and it has been given the honor of a special Government order defining the provision and making it clear that it was not intended to apply to "peaceful persuasion" by strikers.

Finally, these regulations hit at liberty of assembly when they provided for the "outlawing" of about 28 societies and associations, among them the Communist Party of Canada and more than a half a dozen Communist Front organizations; three Nazi-Bundist groups; two Fascist and Fascist-sponsored societies; Jehovah's Witnesses; a variety of Bible student associations, and certain Polish, Croatian, and miscellaneous bodies.

It is unlawful to belong to any of these organizations, to speak on their behalf, or to distribute their literature. And many of the scores of charges under the Regulations have been for these offenses.

Statistics Incomplete

Exact statistics as to the number of prosecutions for these varied "crimes" are not available. The provinces, not the Dominion, have the responsibility for prosecutions, but they obtain most of their data from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Canada's F. B. I.

It is believed, however, that over 25,000 separate inquiries have been made by police authorities throughout Canada under the regulations. But the cases actually coming to the courts certainly number at best only a few hundred.

A less-encouraging development has been the reluctance of the superior courts to interfere with these executive powers. Judges before whom many of the more contentious cases have come, almost invariably hesitate to use the courts as a limitation on ministerial power.

Civil liberty in Canada has had, on the whole, grave checks to the maintenance of its traditions in a democratic community. But it should not be forgotten that after all Canada is in the midst of a great war and on the whole the record of the Canadian Government and its enforcement officers has not been quite as dark as the powers vested in them might lead one to believe. It remains to be seen, however, whether it is possible to have such power for long without frequent abuse.

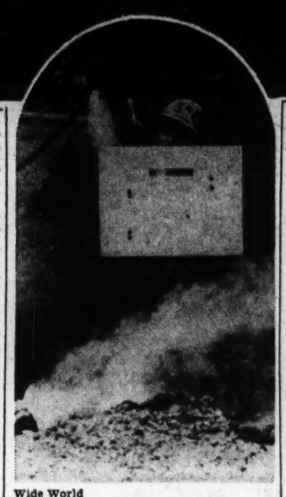
Little Change on Surface

Yet despite this extension of executive power, the essential character of the Canadian community as a "democratic" society has not really changed, since political debate and opposition remains much as before. Moreover the function of Parliament, as the great avenue of public protest against an ascendent bureaucracy, is more evident today than perhaps at any time in recent years.

It is in the House of Commons that ministers will be questioned for their abuses or slips. It is there that the real check on arbitrary action by a government official against persons or the press is now to be found.

For the duration of the war, at least, the Legislature has become the great sounding board of civil liberty in Canada. And together with one or two distinguished papers such as the Winnipeg Free Press, there is activity enough to keep the Administration on its toes and prevent it from forgetting in its zeal that Canadians still are a "free" people.

Air-Raid Precaution Display in England



Wide World

Drills Against Nazi Bombs

Members of the newly formed street fire-fighting group (above) take part in display showing how to deal correctly with fire bombs. The lower view depicts protection given fire-fighter by shield.

Fadden Reaffirms Australia's Stand

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Sept. 8 (AP)—Pledging the Australian people would continue the war until the complete overthrow of Hitlerism, Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden said that one in every four eligible men is serving in Australia's fighting forces.

Australia, he said in a radiocast to the Nation, now is able to give a good account of itself in any emergency and within six months will be devoting at least 30 per cent of its resources to the war effort.

Turkey and Portugal In Anglo-U. S. Plan, Fascist Paper Says

ROME, Sept. 8 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist spokesman, said yesterday that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had agreed on plans to bring Portugal and Turkey into the war by occupying their territory on the pretext of protecting them against the Axis.

"Will Turkey, which has considerable military forces and high national conscience, want to get confused with Persia and its obscure vicissitudes and will it be reconciled to such easy submission?" Signor Gayda inquired in the newspaper La Voce d'Italia.

Signor Gayda said it was "permissible to think" that the Germans would conquer European Russia, including Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and Kharkov before winter.

Then much of the German Army would be freed for action on other fronts, he said. This is one of the weak points, he added, in the plans of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill to prolong the war for two years more in order to give the United States and Britain time to complete their preparations to fight Germany.

Savants to Scan Postwar World

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—An international conference of natural scientists to discuss maximum benefits of science for all people in a postwar world will be held here for three days beginning Sept. 26.

The United States Ambassador John G. Winant, the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, the Chinese Ambassador, V. K. Wellington Koo, the Czech leader, Eduard Beneš, and H. G. Wells, the author, will preside at some sessions.

Exiled natural scientists of Germany, Austria, and Italy, as well as research scholars from the United States, Britain, and its Empire, China, Russia, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Belgium and France will participate in the discussions.

Under the title "Science and the World Order," the conference will discuss such subjects as "Science and Human Needs," and "Science and World Planning."

120 Discharged From Navy Yards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Navy reports that it has discharged 120 persons from Navy Yards and other industrial establishments for "reasons of national security."

In a statement the Navy commented on the small number of persons removed, in comparison with the nearly 200,000 employed, but declared there were indications that activities to "undermine or interfere with national defense" are "well developed."

About 75 per cent of the discharges have taken place since President Roosevelt's declaration of an unlimited emergency in May. The small percentage of discharged is regarded, the Navy said, as an indication of the "prevailing loyalty of the bulk of employees."

Russia Orders Volga Germans to Siberia

MOSCOW, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Soviet Government, declaring the lower Volga had become a haven for Nazi spies and saboteurs, directed today that approximately 390,000 persons of German extraction be uprooted from their homes in that area and resettled in various parts of Siberia.

The migration was decreed, it was explained, as the result of an investigation by military authorities which disclosed "tens of thousands of diversionists and spies among the German population of the Volga."

The Government accused the population of "covering up enemies of the Soviet people" by failing to disclose the presence of these saboteurs who, it declared, were "prepared to cause explosions in these regions at a signal from Germany."

Precautionary Move

To avert possible disorders and bloodshed which might force the Government "to adopt measures of reprisal against the entire German population," it was decided to remove all persons of German descent from the region, the official announcement said.

The German Volga territary is an autonomous Republic of the Soviet Union, situated about 300 miles north of the Caspian Sea and about 500 miles east of the Dnieper River front where the Red Army is engaged in a violent struggle with the Nazi invaders.

The migration decree provides that the Volga Germans be resettled about 1,600 to 2,000 miles further east—in the Omsk and Novisbirsk regions of western Siberia, the Altai region of the Kazakhstan Republic and "neighboring localities rich in land."

The decree—which was signed at the Kremlin Aug. 28 by President Kalinin—directs that the vast resettlement project be carried out as soon as possible under supervision of the national defense council headed by Premier Joseph Stalin.

The Germanic element in the Volga area represents about 65 per cent of its total population, which, according to most recent estimates, is about 600,000. The territory covers approximately 10,300 square miles.

The new decree writes the concluding chapter in the stormy history of the Volga German Republic which has been a constant trouble spot in the heart of Soviet Russia's rich southeastern grain area.

Settled in 1760

The Volga Germans are descended from approximately 8,000 Saxon and Swabian families who settled in the area in 1760 at the invitation of Empress Catherine the Great.

They never merged with the surrounding Russian population but retained their own language, customs and religion. Special privileges conferred upon the original settlers by Catherine, including local autonomy, tax exemptions, and exemption from military service were perpetuated by later Czars and the German community attained a level of prosperity above its neighbors.

In the first decade that followed the revolution there was no attempt to interfere with the Volga Germans but efforts to extend the collectivisation policy to them encountered violent opposition. The disturbances reached the point where the German Embassy in Moscow made unofficial representations in their behalf.

Embassy Besieged

One result of these Embassy representations was a rumor that the German Government was actually negotiating at that time for the repatriation of the Volga Germans.

As a result thousands of them left their farms and flocked to Moscow by rail, on foot and horseback and besieged the German Embassy day after day. In the end most of them were shipped back to their homes but about one thousand actually did succeed in leaving Russia.

In recent years the Volga German republic has been the scene of constant purges. Until 1935 the Nazi Party-sponsored organization "Brothers in Need" in Germany acted as a contact link with these remote Volga Germans, sending in packages of food and clothing, while political agitation was conducted through underground channels that stemmed from the German Embassy.

The Volga German Republic continued to provide a fertile field for Nazi propaganda and infiltration despite everything the Soviet authorities could do. During the Hitler-Stalin false honeymoon the Nazis made the most of their opportunity. The Russians tried to negotiate the repatriation of the Volga Germans along with the Bessarabian Germans, but this did not suit Hitler's book as he would have other uses for them where they were later, and so it fell through.

With the Nazi invaders deep into the Ukraine, the present move, though inflicting great and undeserved hardships on many, is timely and necessary from the military standpoint.

Britain, Soviet Mark Time As Iran Negotiations Lag

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN IRAN, Sept. 6 Delayed. (AP)—British and Russian troops on Iranian soil marked time today as armistice negotiations with Iran's ruler, Reza Shah Pahlevi, entered their tenth day without conclusion.

Meanwhile, plans for making Iran a great connecting lane between Britain and Russia and a gateway for promised American aid to the Soviets await the signing of an agreement.

The two powers have preferred to leave the monarch in authority rather than face the disruptions which might result from a change of regime or to tie up a large number of needed forces of their own in a general occupation of the country.

The question, now, however, is how much longer their patience will last while the Germans are hammering away on Russia's western front and each day is more precious than the day before.

The deadlock may provoke an explosion within non-occupied Iran, for there always has been strong anti-Shah elements there and in addition it is reported many of those around the Shah are anxious to end the tension by coming to an agreement.

According to reliable information reaching here, the monarch is holding out in Teheran and in such manner that his Ministers no longer dare advise him otherwise.

The Shah always has been a strong-willed ruler, tolerating no opposition in his policy of running the country like a private estate.

No matter what happens, it is almost certain that further occupation of Iran by Russian and British forces will take place only in the event of internal disintegration which makes such a step imperative.

As soon as the agreement is reached, the columns which have pushed out beyond the outlined spheres of occupation are scheduled to fall back into their zones.

The Russian zone in the northwest corner is bounded by an arc running through Ushnuiyeh, Miyanduab, Zenjan, Kazvin, and Bandar Shah.

The British zone is within an arc formed by Khaniqin, Khurramabad and Bandar Reg.

Among the projects to be begun once the agreement is signed is the double-tracking of a large part of the Shah's fantastic railway from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian sea.

This line is regarded as a feat since it was built with disregard for economics and over terrain so difficult that it cost more per mile than any other railway in the world.

It now is to become the main roadway between two main powers in the fight against Hitler.

The Shah refused to connect it with any other railway but ran it from a port he built on the gulf to a port he built on the Caspian. It will come in handy since the British have acess to the Gulf and the Russians have ships in the Caspian.

Other work to be undertaken in Iran is the construction of air fields which will put the British within bombing range of the Germans near the Caucasus.

Not Acceptable?

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Iran Govirement yesterday failed to issue a statement at the regular session of Parliament on peace negotiations with Britain and Russia, thereby possibly indicating the terms presented by the Allies Aug. 5 had not been approved.

British sources, however, flatly declared the German Legation would be ousted from Teheran and all Germans without diplomatic status must be surrendered to the Allies for internment or exchange.

A week ago the British at least appeared to be willing to deal lightly with the Germans, but when the Iran Government raised the question of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Kazvin and other points near Teheran the British and Russians took the opportunity to change their terms as regards the Nazis.

There was no indication that the Soviet intends to relinquish at present any part of the occupied northern territory.

Allied Time Limit

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—Although no deadline has been fixed for Iranian acquiescence to British-Russian demands, an authoritative source said today, a favorable response must be forthcoming "in a very short time" if Iran is to avoid sterner measures by occupying British and Russian forces.

The most recent communication to Teheran is understood to have insisted upon expulsion or internment of all Germans and Italians and others having any connection with the Axis, whether as official agents or private citizens.

It is assumed here that a number of Axis operatives already are in custody of the British and Russians.

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Answer Nazis With Force, Willkie Plea to President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—Declaring his conviction that the American people want notice served on Nazi Germany that aggressors interfering with American ships "shall receive th results to which they are entitled," Wendell L. Willkie signaled the observance of Yugoslav Liberty Day here on Saturday with a call on President Roosevelt to meet the Nazi threat "with determination and force."

Mr. Willkie addressed the American friends of Yugoslavia on a program which opened with a raidocast message from London by King Peter II, for whom the day marked his coming of regal age, and brought a telegram from President Roosevelt in tribute to the "noble and heroic efforts of the people of Yugoslavia."

Bespeaking a world "where democracy shall return and ruthlessness shall be destroyed," Mr. Willkie praised the stand of Yugoslavia "and there other nations that stop, even if only momentarily, the oncoming of the Nazi machine." It was the resolve of Americans, he asserted, "that that machine shall be stopped, that its savage might shall not prevail in the modern world, that liberty and independence shall come back to Yugoslavia." Even as that country "did not lose its soul," and furnished "one of the fine spectacles in the struggle for human liberty," the sentiment of America at this time, he declared, was that "America shall lose neither her strength nor her soul."

Notice to Germany

"I hope, and I know you hope, that the President of the United States serves notice upon Nazi Germany that the United States expects its ships to go unmolested in their passage across the North Atlantic and that if they are interfered with, those who interfere with them shall receive the results to which they are entitled," Mr. Willkie said. "For there are certain things that no nation can concede without losing its strength, and there are certain things that people cannot yield without losing their souls. . . .

"The people of Yugoslavia decided that, no matter what the consequences, there are rights more precious than conquest; there were things that stood even above temporary enslavement . . . . And as we view them now, enslaved under ruthless masters and yet at every opportunity striking back from their mountains and their plains, our admiration grows, and our hope for their ultimate restoration becomes more firm."

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York was on the speaker's platform at the meeting, which was attended by 800 members of the Friends of Yugoslavia, with Frank L. Polk presiding. Mr. Polk's introduction of the King, who spoke in English, was that the day was being observed by groups throughout America "to honor a brave and suffering people and to wish all good fortune to King Peter."

King Expresses Thanks

The young King expressed himself as "deeply touched" by the token of understanding of his people's destiny.

"The knowledge that in this struggle for freedom and the rights of small nations we have the support of the United States, led by its great President, gives us encouragement and faith in the final victory . . .," he said. "My main ambition is that the people of Yugoslavia shall live at peace, free and independent, with equality of rights in social justice, and giving full expression to their cultural aspirations and noble human feelings."

The Prime Minister of his Government-in-Exile, Gen. Dusan Simovich, was another speaker from London with birthday congratulations to the King, and the statement that your courage inspires our people to reaffirm their right to live their life in freedom."

Fair Gas Price Disregarded, Probers Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Widespread disregard of fair gasoline prices set by Price Administrator Leon Henderson were reported to the Senate Gasoline Investigation Committee today by Russell E. Singer, General Manager of the American Automobile Association.

A. A. A. surveys show that Mr. Henderson's price schedule was being violated in 11 out of 18 cities last week, Mr. Singer told the Committee. Mark-ups ranged as high as 1.6 in Burlington, Vt., and 1.5 in Philadelphia, and Norfolk, Va.

"It should be pointed out, of course, that not all retailers in these cities are charging higher prices, but at the same time it is significant that comparatively few retailers are selling below the fair price level," he said.

The national motoring body's representative recommended study of the feasibility of withholding gasoline from retailers refusing to conform to the Government price schedule, a clear-cut declaration by the Committee whether a gasoline shortage exists, and an end to night closing of filling stations.

Night Closing Held Failure

Night closing he described as unnecessary since it has "not proven practical as a conservation step, and is an inconvenience to motorists generally."

"The motorists of this country are ready to respond to any demands upon them due to the national emergency," Mr. Singer told the Committee. "If curtailed gasoline consumption is necessary, car owners should be given the true facts and true reasons why they should co-operate. If the situation becomes so that gasoline supplies demand a drastic cut in motor vehicle use, then an orderly system should be worked out with due regard for the interests of all. The statement that supplies will be cut for pleasure cars is not enough."

Mr. Singer congratulated the Senate Committee on new co-operative steps between the oil and railroad industries to utilize railroad tank cars to alleviate the East Coast gasoline shortage. "It was not until your hearings were started that representatives of the oil and railroad companies met to discuss rate revisions for movement of petroleum products during the national emergency," he said, urging that the Committee continue "for the duration" in order to provide a guarantee "that the railroads and petroleum interets make good on the things they say they can do to relieve the present situation."

Points to Bay State

Confident that voluntary co-operation would go far to save gasoline if the public's "skepticism" was eliminated, Mr. Singer pointed to Massachusetts as a State with a good local "setup" for encouraging conservation.

Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, Committee Chairman, made public a letter from J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, disclosing his intention to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission preliminary emergency tank-car rate reductions agreed upon here last week at a meeting with East Coast oil companies.

A protest that filling-station operators and other retailers were not consulted in the formulation of curtailment plans was made to the Committee by Benjamin L. Jacoby, President of the Associated Gasoline Retailers of Philadelphia.

Mr. Henderson's price schedules, imposed on top of a 10 per cent cut in deliveries, have not allowed filling-station operators a "living profit," he declared. On the other hand, Mr. Jacoby said the operators wanted night closing continued because they had become "slaves" since the NRA was thrown out by the courts. At a convention of 600 East Coast filling-station men last week the "only good word said for Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes was in regard to night closing," he said.

Difficulties of small, independent East Coast gaosline dealers in getting supplies were recognized by Deputy Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies, who asked such dealers to report to him so he could devise a plan to help them.

Her Counsel Aided President

David Berns for Wide World

Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt

Mother Found Joy in Success Of 'My Son, the President'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 8—Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, who passed on at the Roosevelt ancestral home yesterday, thrice saw her only son inaugurated as President of the United States.

Her greatest joy was her son and she sometimes referred to him in public as "my son, the President."

Notwithstanding the prominance attending her position after Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration in 1933, the President's mother, an active and energetic woman, preferred to remain in the background. Nevertheless she always lent herself to any occasion on which she might "help Franklin."

This year, as usual, she spent part of the summer at the Roosevelt cottage on Campobello Island, New Brunswick, from which she returned only a few days ago.

The President, returning to the Hyde Park home for the week end, was able to spend some time with his mother. Likewise Mrs. Roosevelt's sister, Mrs. Price Collier of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and her brother, Frederic A. Delano, who is Chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, came to Hyde Park to see her.

One of Select Group

Mrs. Roosevelt became one of eight American women to see her son elected President of the United States, and the only one to see him inaugurated three times. Other President's mothers who saw their sons elected were Mrs. Mary Washington, Mrs. Susanna Adams, mother of John Adams; Mrs. Nelly Madison, Mrs. Jane Polk, Mrs. Hannah Grant, Mrs. Eliza Garfield, and Mrs. Nancy McKinley.

Mrs. Roosevelt was a handsome woman, retaining much of the singular beauty which had caused her and her four sisters to be called in their younger days "the five beautiful Delano sisters."

In her later life, as mistress of the rambling Roosevelt ancestral home, Mrs. Roosevelt established a dignity and tradition at the Hyde Park mansion that became an important asset not only to the President but to the American nation. During her nine years as the President's mother, statesmen and royalty from various parts of the world were entertained at Hyde Park.

Two years ago, Mrs. Roosevelt was hostess to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England on their first visit to the United States. Thus she became the first woman in American history to entertain British rulers in a private house.

One of the family anecdotes is that Mrs. Roosevelt, enjoying special prerogatives as the President's mother, seldom hesitated to break in on important conferences in Mr. Roosevelt's Hyde Park study to ask a simple question, such as what her son wanted for lunch.

Breadth of Interests

Besides entertaining the King and Queen in 1939, she attended numerous luncheons, participated in Mother's Day observances, visited Paris just before the outbreak of war, attended a Jackson Day political dinner, and a meeting of the Birth Control Federation of America. This was typical of the breadth of her interests.

She was unaffectedly elated when election returns sent her son to the White House again last November for a third term. On that occasion she remarked: "Of course, I am very happy. I really didn't want him to run again, but since he did, I'm glad it turned out so well. I couldn't bear to see him let down. And I know he's fully capable of carrying on for another four years."

Mrs. Roosevelt was born Sept. 21, 1854, the daughter of Warren Delano, banker and merchant and descendant of a long line of merchants in the Far East trade. Her marriage to James Roosevelt, Oct. 7, 1880, joined her to a line equally historic. Mr. Roosevelt was a lawyer with financial and railroad interests and his father, Isaac Roosevelt—the President's grandfather—was a distant cousin to Theodore Roosevelt.

Only 20 miles separated the Hyde Park estate from Mrs. Roosevelt's girlhood home, "Algonac," near Newburgh, N. Y. Her early education came from governesses in Newburgh and later she studied in France and Germany. She took a four-month trip with her mother to China when only eight aboard the Clippership Surprise. In Hong Kong she joined her father and returned to America by way of Europe.

The President has requested that no flowers be sent to the private service to be held here Sept. 9. Only relatives, neighbors, and friends of Mrs. Roosevelt will be permitted to attend.

Substitute Materials Used by Bell System

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—A saving of more than 5,000,000 pounds of vital defense metals is being effected by the Bell Telephone System through a materials-substitution program.

The aluminum set aside will be enough to build more than 275 fighter planes, the company said. Nickel, zinc and magnesium are other metals being replaced.

Belgians Shy Food Needs By 40 to 80 P. C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—A report asserting that Belgian adults are receiving only 40 per cent of minimum food needs and Belgian children from 50 to 80 per cent was released here by the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies.

The report, prepared by Dr. E. J. Bigwood, technical adviser to the Belgian Government in London, declared that an intensive survey showed that adults in Belgian towns had weight losses from 11 to 44 pounds from diet deficiencies. The report gave other details and concluded:

"The general health situation in Belgium is alarming. It seems inevitable that the health of several generations will be irremediably impaired if nothing is done to relieve the present situation."

Commenting on the report, former President Hoover, Honorary Chairman of the Food Committee, said the "cold facts . . ." given in the statistics could not express "the tragedy of a brave liberty-loving nation whose appeals for help have yet had no answering voice in the councils of either totalitarianism or democracy."

"It is little comfort to them," he continued, "to receive the promises by the democracies of food after the war is over when the hope of the race—the youth—will have already been stunted or dead."

Mr. Hoover said that the suffering of the Belgians would be "even worse during the coming winter and spring" because arrangements to obtain some food supplies from Russia had been terminated by the German invasion of Soviet territory.

In his survey covering the food situation to July of this year, Dr. Bigwood, authority on nutrition and a professor in the University of Brussels, said that since early in the year six-sevenths of the Belgian urban population had existed on a diet of 900 to 1,100 calories a day.

The remaining seventh, representing the wealthy families, had been able to maintain a normal diet of 2,700 to 3,000 calories a day for a few weeks after Germany invaded Belgium, he said, by buying in the "black market." Recently these families have subsisted on 1,500 to 1,700 calories daily as a result of increasing food shortages, the report said.

Crankcase Drainings Solve Gas Problem

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—Young James Thomas chugged around his home town today in his 1928 model oil-burning roadster and told how he had traveled 4,000 miles using crankcase drainings as fuel.

Mr. Thomas's old car gets 18 miles to the gallon of drainings and easily attains 40 miles an hour, he said. During most of his long cross-country trip, Mr. Thomas added, he obtained his fuel free at filling stations, after adjusting carburetor and ignition to accommodate it.

Across the car's windshield is a sticker: "I don't waste gas."

Jews' Group Turned Down By Head of Garment Union

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.), refused an invitation Saturday to attend a Jewish Peoples Committee mass meeting, asserting in a letter that he had no faith in what he termed the Committee's recent conversion to aid Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

The meeting was scheduled as a rally for the President's program.

"Your noisy effort to render lip service to a cause which you have only recently denounced is, in my judgment, likely to harm Soviet Russia rather than help it in this critical hour," he said.

Britons Remember Russians In National Day of Prayer

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 8 — People flocked to churches of all denominations yesterday in answer to the King's call to a national day of prayer.

In a number of cases services were held in the ruins of bombed churches. In the remains of the Coventry Cathedral worshippers knelt beneath the open sky.

Within the charred walls of the Duke Street Synagogue Jews heard Chief Rabbi J. H. Hertz.

In fields, where seven days a week are being worked in some localities to gather the harvest, small gatherings paused for informal services.

Leaders of the Church of England, the Free Church, of Roman Catholic and other denominations spoke sometimes from the same pulpits.

Russian Heroism Lauded

Special emphasis was made of prayers for suffering Europe. Russia in particular was remembered and its heroism lauded.

In Church pews a wide range of uniforms was seen—symbolic of this people's war. Every branch of the all-encompassing civil defense was represented as well as of fighting services. The King and Queen and the two young Princesses were among the church attendants.

It was a memorable day in the religious history of this country. It seemed to mark a new turning point in the breakdown of barriers of creed, nationality, and prejudice. It was a day which gave renewed hope to those eagerly looking beyond victory in the war toward a better world to come.

A Day of Thankfulness

It was also truly a day of thankfulness. A year ago a national day of prayer had been observed while the battle of Britain was in a critical stage, and before that it was in the darkest hours of the Dunkirk evacuation that Britain had its first national call to prayer in this war—a day of prayer which so many people of this country remember as being answered by the safe return of some 330,000 out of about 365,000 of the Expeditionary Force, a proportion far beyond the most optimistic hopes of Whitehall's military authorities.

In a radio address the Archbishop of Canterbury called specially for "clear vision of the true greatness of our cause." This cause he described as "nothing less than a struggle between two wholly opposite conceptions of the meaning and purpose of a man's life. The one is that man is a child of God created in his Father's image responsible to his Creator. To meet this responsibility he must have freedom.

"The other conception, held by Nazi rulers in Germany, is that man is a creature of the State. . . . Between these two conceptions of a man's life there can be no compromise—indeed, no neutrality."

The Archbishop called for a special remembrance of Russia's armies, "of its workers and of its peasants suffering the barbarities of a ruthless foe, driven from the soil and the homes they love."

'Atlantic Charter' Hailed

Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, also speaking over the radio, welcomed, like many others of yesterday's preachers, the Churchill-Roosevelt "Atlantic Charter" as the basis of a new world order. He also asked prayers for Russia in defense of its rights while at the same time not denying the wrongs Soviet rulers had done in the past.

Recognition by religious thought of the serious part economic ills have played in leading to the present world situation was illustrated by Bishop Blunt of Bradford, who denounced the existing economic system before the representatives of a large number of Christian denominations.

President Asks No Discrimination In Awarding Federal Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt has asked the heads of all Government departments and agencies to take "immediate steps" to put into effect a policy of non-discrimination in Federal employment because of race, creed or national origin.

His action was an outgrowth of protests that Negroes were being discriminated against in the defense program. It was in line with recommendations of a Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which he set up last June 25.

The Committee was headed by Mark Etheridge, an executive of the Lousiville Courier-Journal. In a letter to Mr. Etheridge, President Roosevelt said:

". . . This will inform you that I have approved the Committee's recommendation. I am, therefore, today forwarding to the heads of all departments and independent establishments a letter emphasizing the necessity of impartial administration of the Federal civil service, entirely without prejudice based on creed, race or national origin. . . .

"May I, in advising you of my approval, ask you to convey to the members of the Committee an assurance of my heartfelt appreciation of their conscientious work, which I trust will contribute vitally to the solution of a grave problem."

In his letter to the heads of all departments and independent establishments, the President said:

"It is imperative that we deal with this problem speedily and effectively. I shall look for immediate steps to be taken by all departments and independent establishments of the government to facilitate and put into effect this policy of non-discrimination in Federal employment."

Mississippi Barges Used to Carry Oil

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8 (AP)—Shortage of ocean-going tankers, to haul gasoline and oil to the East, is resulting in increased use of Mississippi River barges for oil shipments from Texas and Louisiana fields to points on the Ohio River.

The barges, each carrying about 10,000 barrels of fuel, the equivalent of a load of 25 to 50 railroad tank cars, are taken in tows through the Intercoastal Canal to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers to Pittsburgh and Charleston, W. Va.

The volume of gasoline being carried by Mississippi River barges this year is almost double that of a year ago, the District United States Engineer's Office reported.

Each month about 800,000 barrels—33,600,000 gallons—of gasoline and fuel oils are shipped by barge from refineries and oil depots at East St. Louis and Wood River, Ill., to cities on the Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, including Chicago, Minneapolis, Nashville and cities in the TVA region.

When the upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers freeze this winter, oil company executives predicted barges now moving north from St. Louis would go to cities in the East and Southeast.

Musician Buys Grove

REDLANDS, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP)—Orchestra Conductor Leopold A. Stokowski has purchased a 30-acre orange grove.

New York to Ban Harbor Junk Boats

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Suspension of licenses to operate junk boats in New York harbor was announced by Paul Moss, Commissioner of Licenses.

Mr. Moss said the licenses would not be renewed Oct. 31, because the Navy was apprehensive that continued operation of the boats "may constitute a source of espionage of perhaps sabotage activity."

After the national emergency ended, Mr. Moss added, there would be no hindrance to new licenses. He emphasized that the decision was not to be construed as a reflection on the character or conduct of the operators.

Permits were suspended similarly Jan. 12, 1918, until the end of the World War.

Maritime Union Pledges Unity With Allies' Workers

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) has pledged solidarity with the trade unions of Great Britain and Russia, sending copies of such a resolution to Viscount Halifax and Constantine A. Oumansky, Ambassadors of these countries in Washington.

The resolution declared that the American labor movement "cannot be preserved so long as the threat of Hitler and Hitlerism is abroad in the world."

Exports Not All War Implements

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 8

Not all of the space in ships leaving American ports is filled with implements of war.

The Commerce Department reports that exports during the first six months of this year included $353,834 worth of wick lanterns; $587,784 of padlocks; $557,789 of false teeth; $328,901 of horseshoe nails; $627,162 of chewing gum; $457,913 of toothbrushes; $423,240 of lipsticks, and $371,618 of coin-operated phonographs.

College Study of U. S. Foreign Policy Won by Washington and Lee Committee

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Sept. 8 (AP)—Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Va., won first place in a national contest for the best studies on "The Next Decade of American Foreign Policy," the Institute for National Policy of the College of William and Mary announces.

The W. & L. committee will receive one of three national prizes of $450 each. Other national prize winners were: The Committee of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., second, and the Committee of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa., third. Each committee was composed of three students and an adviser.

Also ranked by the judges among the first 10 in the national contest in order, were: University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.; Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Reed College, Portland, Ore.

Excellent Work Found

Student leaders at 144 institutions collaborated in the contest to produce a composite study of America's position in the world.

Dr. John Stewart Bryan, President of William and Mary, commenting on the significance of the national contest, said that with hardly an exception the essays from colleges in all parts of the United States "displayed qualities of scholarship, understanding and foresight in which judges found good cause for the pride and encouragement that they expressed."

"The detailed analyses made in many instances bore witness to the intensive and prolonged work put into these studies," he added. "Even more impressive was the quality of the conclusions reached as to the direction of our foreign policy and our hopes and fears for the future of this country.

"The overwhelming majority of the essays argued that America is entering a period in which she will have a heavy responsibility for leadership—a responsibility which is not much the product of our choice as the inevitable consequence of our geographic location, our social development and our wealth of resources."

Committee Personnel

Members of the three top national committees were:

Washington and Lee—Samuel Orr Pruitt, Jr.; Edward Eugene Hunter, Jr.; Richard Middleton Herndon. Adviser, Prof. John H. Williams.

Dartmouth—Charles G. Bolte; Richard M. McCornack; Lawrence E. Thompson. Adviser, Prof. Frank Maloy Anderson.

Ursinus—Richard P. Deitzler; Mary S. Robbins; J. Douglas Davis. Adviser, Dr. Elizabeth B. White.

Judges of the national contest were Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Vice-President of the American Society of International Law; Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, former Commander of the Asiatic fleet, and Hanson W. Baldwin, military and naval correspondent of the New York Times.

Two Noted French Lawyers Seized in Nazi Mass Arrests

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 8 (AP)—More than 100 Jews and two prominent French lawyers, one of them a Minister of Justice in the old republic, were reported today to have been seized as hostages by German occupation authorities in Paris because of attacks on members of the German Army stationed in France.

It was in these new mass arrests that the Germans took the two once-prominent lawyers, former Justice Minister Pierre Masse, who is a Jew, and Theodore Valensi, a former Deputy, who is a native of Corsica.

Vichy no longer tried to hide the gravity of the strife in the occupied zone or the fact that reprisals are only making things worse.

"We can expect to see street incidents multiply," the official Government news agency told its papers.

'Open Warfare'

The agency reproduced an extract from the Paris "Cri du Peuple," comparing the situation in Paris with open warfare.

Authorized Vichy sources charged that the outbreaks, particularly shootings in Paris, were part of a Communist plot aimed at forcing Germany to withdraw troops from the Eastern front.

They specified that the arrests followed a series of demonstrations Aug. 15 and 16 in Jewish neighborhoods in the 15th and 20th Arrondissements (wards).

Two Germans, a civil official and a non-commissioned officer were wounded on the night of Sept. 6 by gunmen who evaded capture.

It was announced, coincidentally, that three hostages shot by the Germans at dawn Sept. 6 in retaliation for an attack on a German sergeant were Communists. Their names have not been disclosed.

They were imprisoned last Aug. 13 after anti-German demonstrations in the Porte St. Denis quarter of Paris and were among about 60 other persons charged with being Communists, according to this information.

Authorized circles said the whole group had been investigated carefully and that the only ones considered as hostages were those whose Communist affiliations were proved beyond a doubt.

M. Masse and M. Valensi had been regarded as moderate in their political tendencies, and M. Masse, who was Minister of Justice in the Poincaré Cabinet in 1922, was a member of the Democratic Alliance, formerly headed by Pierre-Etienne Flandin.

Accomplice Sought

Police, it was announced also, are searching for an accomplice of Paul Colette who they believe helped him obtain the weapon with which he shot the collaborationist leaders Pierre Laval and Marcel Déat.

At Versailles, where M. Laval and M. Déat are in a hospital, four male nurses in a nearby sanitarium have been arrested as suspected Communists.

Another Frenchman was disclosed to have been shot Sept. 1 by order of a German court-martial on grounds that he helped French war prisoners to escape into unoccupied territory.

An announcement in a Nantes newspaper said he was executed because his action "aided enemy forces in view of the fact that prisoners were given the possibility of joining partisans of Gen. Charles De Gaulle or the British Army."

Meanwhile it was reported from Versailles that Pierre Laval was able yesterday to visit Marcel Déat in the next room. M. Laval and M. Déat were wounded Aug. 28 by Paul Colette during a ceremony marking the formation in Paris of a French anti-Communist fighting force intended for action on the Eastern front.

Premier of Canada Pleads Anew For Defeat of Naziism

OTTAWA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, home from a 17-day visit to Britain, said he was convinced more than ever "that the defeat of Nazi barbarism and Prussian militarism which underlies it will come only from the unremitting and united efforts of all free men."

In a written statement issued yesterday at Montreal shortly after he arrived in Canada by trans-Atlantic ferry plane from Britain, Mr. King said his trip impressed him with a "heightened sense of the immediate dangers of the present conflict to all parts of the world."

"Developments from now on may follow with surprising rapidity," he said.

Mr. King announced that he would broadcast a report of his visit to Canadians within a few days.

E. P. Taylor, new chief executive officer of the British Supply Council in North America, also arrived in the ferry plane.

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Washington's 'Seams' Split As Overcrowding Continues

WASHINGTON (AP)—The District of Columbia is beginning to split at the seams.

The Federal city it was designed to house is spilling over into Virginia and Maryland. The Government workers have been moving farther and farther into the suburbs during the last two decades. Now the Government itself is having to go into those neighboring States to find space for office buildings.

It seemed as though Christmas moved into town last fall and overstayed the season. Buses and street cars that were filled in the regular Christmas shopping period are over-full now. Crowds daily jostle on F Street. Wise old-timers do not go shopping when Government workers are loose on the streets; they pick less crowded times. Customers often wait in lines at grocery stores.

Not since the boom days of the World War has Washington been so cramped with growing pains. A litter of agencies, born of the first New Deal, barked the depression of the Thirties away from its door. But that caused no boom. It simply staved off want. Now every train brings new workers.

Every phase of Capital life is feeling the impact of these newcomers. Apartments are snapped up as soon as vacated. Churches strain to catch the arrivals. Schools seek space for new pupils.

Nation's Highest Rents

Washington rents are rated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the highest in the Nation. This helps to drive residents into the Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

The city has no subways or rapid transit lines. It takes 40 minutes to an hour to travel the eight or ten miles from the Maryland line in northwest Washington into the business district. The time is a little shorter from some of the Virginia suburbs and from other sections of Maryland. But 47 per cent of Washington workers ride a street car or bus, sometimes a combination of both, to work.

Thirty-five per cent of the workers shorten this time by driving their own cars or riding to work with a neighbor. Sixteen per cent of the workers walk. One per cent come in taxicabs. The rest come by train—all but 25, who ride bicycles.

The net result is that every morning and afternoon Washington has a traffic jam comparable to that of a major football game. Wise workers who can do so beat the crowd by coming to work before 7:30 a. m. and leaving before 4 p. m.; or coming after 9:30 a. m. and leaving after 6 p. m.

To solve the traffic puzzle, a huge new highway program has been worked out. It provides a tunnel under the Potomac, three tunnels under as many tourist-dazzling circles—where sometimes as many as a dozen streets come plunging in like the spokes into a hub—a new bridge over the Anacostia River and a network of sunken and elevated roadways with grade separations at the major intersections.

It is a beautiful traffic plan, but it is on paper, not in concrete.

Housing Major Problem

Housing is easily one of the Capital's most difficult problems. Most of the Federal workers make low, or moderate, salaries. And Washington has a definite shortage of low-rental houses or apartments.

A day with an investigator for the Washington Housing Association give a revealing picture of present low-rental housing.

An 8-room house with a family in each room, 24 persons sharing one sink, and each family paying $15 a month for its room. Four families, 18 persons, sharing a five room house with outside conveniences.

This is the type of housing that John Ihlder with his Alley Dwelling Authority is trying to remedy. He is moving these families into bright, well constructed dwelling units, buying up the slums and wiping them out. The families are unable to pay enough rent to enable private capital to furnish them with housing. Mr. Ihlder reaches beyond this border line of profits, uses Government money to make up the difference, and charges them a graduated rent according to their ability to pay. But so far there are not enough of the Ihlder homes to go around.

The District Government, dependent upon whatever contribution Congress feels like giving in lieu of taxes on the pyramided millions of dollars of Federal property here, has trouble counting the problems that defense has dumped into its lap.

Citizens complain that rats scamper out in search of new homes when old buildings are torn down. Schools need more space. Enforcement of housing laws lags because of too few inspectors. Garbage collection is hampered.

Guessers say the population of Washington, counting a county or so in near-by Maryland and Virginia, has reached a million. That is quite a lift from the 24 finished and 20 unfinished houses that Congress found when it moved here 141 years ago from Philadelphia.

Most Formidable Bomber Meets Test

Wide World

New Boeing B-17-E Is Air Battleship

Giant ship is fastest, most heavily armed high altitude bombing plane in the world. Three of American aviation factories are soon to be turning them out in mass production.

New, High Flying U. S. Bombers Are to Be Made in Quantity

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A mighty new long-range, high altitude bomber, believed by authorities here to be one of the world's most powerful aerial weapons, was ordered into mass production by the War Department Saturday with awards of contracts totaling $347,156,674.

Representing this country's latest contribution to the British drive to win aerial superiority over the Axis Powers, especially in far-flying bombardment craft, the new plane was described officially as a bigger, improved model of the Boeing Flying Fortress.

Carrying heavier firepower than the B-17D Flying Fortresses now in use in the American air forces and the British Royal Air Force, the B-17E incorporates armament improvements resulting from lessons learned in the European war. These include gun turrets on the top and bottom of the fuselage and a tail turret, all designed to give the plane resistance against attack from any direction. Speed was expected to be about the same as that of the B-17D—around 300 miles an hour.

The War Department said tests were being made and that the plane would be turned out in mass production by three manufacturers—Boeing, Douglas Aircraft Company at Santa Monica, Calif., and the Vega Airplane Company, a Lockheed subsidiary, at Burbank, Calif.

This was followed a short time later by announcement of the award of the contracts to Boeing for $337,447,057 and one to Douglas for $9,709,616. Presumably the Vega orders will be disclosed later.

Neither the type nor number of planes covered by these contracts was divulged—nor were delivery dates given—but officials made no secret of the significance of the sequence of events as evidence that the B-17E's were being ordered in quantity.

Moreover, on the basis of estimates that each of the new planes would cost in excess of $300,000, it was generally accepted that manufacture of about 1,000 had been provided for by the contracts.

Many of these planes undoubtedly will go to Britain under the Lease-Lend program, and others, it is expected, will be moving a few months from now to such strategic American outposts as those in the Far East, the Caribbean and the North Atlantic.

Planes of the B-17D Class already have seen extentive service in British raids over Northern Europe. On one daylight flight in the high altitudes, the War Department said, "they were virtually beyond the range of sight or sound by hostile ground crews" and the first warning of the attack came "when bombs screamed down out of an apparently clear sky."

Roosevelt Sees Link by U. S. and Brazil

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The "fundamental sympathy of spirit and purpose" between the peoples of Brazil and the United States was emphasized by President Roosevelt in a message of greeting to that South American Republic on the anniversary of its independence.

The Chief Executive reminded the Brazilian people that no nation is safe from the "aggression and conquest now grinding hitherto great, happy and peaceful nations into the most abject misery and poverty." He added, "never was the world more in need of a re-establishment of the ideals of peace and justice for which Brazil has so constantly stood."

Mr. Roosevelt's message was read in Portuguese in his behalf by Carlos Martins Pereira e Souza, Brazilian Ambassador in Washington, on a short-wave radio broadcast to Brazil.

Swastikas Bloom

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 8 (AP)—Show windows of seven agencies handling United States-made automobiles were smashed and swastikas painted on their facades over the weekend.

The vandalism was the latest in a series of disorders and strikes which prompted a group of Congressman to urge more energetic government action against "fifth columnists" to crush "the first symptoms" of what they termed an organized campaign to make trouble for President Avila Camacho's administration.

Nazis Leave Cuba

HAVANA, Sept. 8 (AP)—three German consuls expelled from Cuba for propaganda activities have sailed with their families for New York aboard the Spanish ship Marques de Comillas.

Four other Nazi consuls, including one who has since passed on, also were expelled. It was not learned, however, whether the remaining three have departed.

Brazil Prepares

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Brazil marked its 119th anniversary of independence yesterday with a parade of mechanized equipment recently acquired from the United States, and heard President Vargas call for a national state of alertness.

About 20,000 troops paraded, showing 10 medium tanks, 23 baby tanks, more than 200 trucks, 200 motorcycles and other equipment.

President Vargas said Brazil was preparing "for the worst eventuality."

"Only thus will we be in condition to mobilize at any moment our material resources and moral values for our own defense or in the function of our promises for Pan American co-operation," he said.

Only 1,800 Miles Form Europe

Brazil, jutting out to within 1,800 miles of Europe on the strategic bulge of South America, is laboring to arm for defense.

Like the United States, Brazil started its defense effort almost from scratch.

But the job is even bigger here, for Brazil is a nation with a greater land area than the United States, and only about one-third the population.

Although bristling guns make the important harbors of Rio de Janeiro and Santos impregnable to sea attack, according to American military experts, the Nation has a long seacoast to defend.

A strengthened air arm is only part of Brazil's answer to this problem.

Brazil is not a nation of highly-developed defense industries equal to those of the United States, but already is manufacturing armaments.

An American Military Mission of officers and three enlisted men is advising Brazilian officers both in the production of arms and in the training of troops.

Brig. Gen. Lehman Miller describes members of the mission which he heads as "merely consultants and advisers."

"Our most important problems concern plans for Brazilian co-operation in hemisphere defense," he said.

Pressed for Time

"Brazil today would put up a maximum resistance within her capabilities to an attempted foreign invasion. But there still is much to do, and we are pressed for time."

Brazil's greatest handicap, he declared, is a lack of heavy industry and aviation manufacturing facilities. Hence, vital field and air equipment must be imported.

"Brazil is anxious to become independent in the sense of military production and military supply," he said, "and she is progressing rapidly toward that goal. But even the most industrialized of nations cannot arm itself overnight, as the United States discovered. That's our principal problem in Brazil."

General Miller has become one of the most popular figures in Rio's foreign colony. In seven years' service, he has won Brazilian hearts with his fluent command of the national language, Portuguese.

Pointing out that both President Roosevelt and his chief of staff, Gen. George Marshall, had stressed the importance of Brazil in any scheme of hemisphere defense, General Miller remarked:

"Brazilian Army leaders are fully aware that their northeastern coastal area is the logical spot for any aggression from overseas. They understand the importance of this area, not only to defense of Brazil, but also to the defense of the Panama Canal and the entire Caribbean region."

Outlook More Hopeful

Although North America, busy aiding Great Britain and supplying an expanded United States Army, has not been able to meet all Brazilian needs for mechanized units, heavier field artillery and airplanes, the outlook for future delivery is considered somewhat more hopeful.

Meanwhile, Brazil's own skilled workmen are doing what they can toward outfitting their own army.

Nestling at the foot of famed Sugar Loaf, overlooking the entrance to Rio Harbor, is Fort São Joao.

Curving beaches, tennis and basketball courts, waving palm trees and modern buildings give the place a summer-resort appearance, but its modern machine shops are turning out precision instruments for field equipment.

Brazil also manufactures ammunition, from field artillery down to shells for rifles and small arms.

Maj. George Bardsley, ordnance expert of the United States Army, and Maj. Frederick Kane and Lieut. Col. L. A. Elliot, advisers on chemical warfare and light field arms, instruct Brazilian soldiers and also advise officers planning the ever-expanding defense program.

Strengthen Coastal Defense

In concrete-covered Fort Copacabana, whose 12-inch guns sweep the sea approaches to Rio Harbor, Maj. Lester D. Flory advises Brazilian officers dealing with coastal defense.

Lieut. Col. Thomas D. White represents the United States Military Mission in the field of air defense. Working with him are three other officers and three enlisted men.

Always in a hurry these days, Colonel White often is seen taking off from the famous Santos Dumont Airport in the heart of Rio, flying one of the two U. S. Army planes at his disposal.

"There's a lot to do," he explains, "and an awful big country to be covered."

Colonel White and his men fly daily to the Air Training School at Campo Dos Affonsos, arriving at 8 a. m. for a full morning's work. They fly back for a quick lunch on the Santos Dumont Terrace before undertaking the afternoon's conferences with Brazilian officers in the Ministry of Aviation.

The protection of warplanes is of special importance to Brazil because of the great distances to be protected, the long, irregular coastline, limited communications and comparatively small navy.

Needs More Pilots

Brazil has well-trained pilots, in limited numbers, and an increasing force of competent mechanics and aviation maintenance men. Colonel White hopes for a rapid increase in Brazil's aviation personnel.

"These men are fine fliers," he commented. "But I am anxious that Brazil have available enough men to staff a sudden increase in her air forces, in case planes should be placed suddenly at her disposal to meet a crisis."

The Brazilians are working with the new, swift North American advanced trainers (capable of conversion into effective fighters), fast Vultee attack bombers, and light Lockheed transport planes.

Preliminary training is done in Waco-type trainers manufactured in Brazil, and Brazil now is negotiating with North America for home manufacture of advanced trainers as well.

This is just another example of Brazil's effort during the past decade to establish its productive independence, in military as well as in purely commercial fields.

Gen. Mario Menocal

HAVANA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Gen. Mario Garcia Menocal, President of Cuba from 1913 to 1921, who passed on yesterday, played a major role in virtually every important Cuban political upheaval of the past half century.

A bitter opponent of Gerardo Machado, Cuban dictator from 1924 to 1933, General Menocal was incensed at the President's action in having Cuba's Constitution amended to give the Chief Executive a six-year term.

After months of imprisonment General Menocal was freed by Congressional amnesty and he fled to the United States.

In exile, he became chairman of a revolutionary junta against Mr. Machado. From Florida, General Menocal directed the successful campaign that brought Mr. Machado's downfall on Aug. 12, 1933.

General Menocal was a ringleader against the "fourth of September" coup that gave control of the Government to Fulgencio Batista, then Army sergeant who now is a Colonel and President.

General Menocal continued his opposition to Colonel Batista until just before the Presidential election in 1940, when a coalition put Colonel Batista into the Presidential Palace. From then on General Menocal again was a power in governmental affairs.

Dr. Raul G. Menocal, Mayor of Havana, is the general's son.

Mexicans Eager for U. S. Accord Details

President Avila Camacho of Mexico, hitherto reticent on details of his program, has spoken out clearly and forcefully. The Mexico correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor analyzes his unusually long first message to Congress in two articles. The first, today, dedls with Mexico's foreign policy. Internal policy, significant because of the swing away from extreme leftist tendencies, will be surveyed Tuesday.

By Betty Kirk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexicans and foreign business interests here eagerly await details of the "early and satisfactory" solution to all pending problems between the United States and Mexico, predicted by President Manuel Avila Camacho at the opening of his first Congress. This solution is expected not only to strengthen the friendly bonds now existing between the two nations, but to invigorate the whole continental policy of solidarity and defense.

The new President's address to the Congress was remarkable both for the uncompromisingly democratic principles defined and for the unprecedented length of the document, numbering 175 pages, which covered every field of the national life and program. It constituted his first full explanation to his people of his governmental program. Its clarity of purpose and tone inspired an exhilarating reaction in both domestic and foreign circles here.

Mexico's foreign policy during the nine months of the Avila Camacho regime, as revealed in the Presidential address, has been one of all out co-operation for continental defense, increased inter-American understanding and trade, and opposition to the actions of the totalitarian nations both in Europe and Asia and in their attempts at penetration on this continent. The anti-totalitarian nature of this policy has been so positive that the German Minister, Baron Rudt von Collenberg, and the Italian Minister, Count Alberto Marchetti di Muraglio, failed to attend the opening of the Congress, in protest against its unfriendliness toward their countries.

Joint Defense Sought

Mexico is collaborating for collective continental defense, to the limit of its ability, the Chief Executive declared and cited the agreement for the reciprocal use of United States and Mexican air bases by aviators of both nationalities, as one major contribution. This is of first importance to the United States for the defense of the Panama Canal since it enables United States planes to land for refuelling here.

The Commercial Treaty signed between Mexico and the United States on July 15th was cited by the President as a further example of mutual aid between the two nations. By its terms the United States becomes the exclusive buyer of strategic war materials thereby preventing their going to the Nazi-Fascist Axis via Japan, and in turn agrees to supply the Mexican market with essential industrial equipment.

Quantities of strategic metals and chemicals have been shipped to the United States, following the signing of the agreement, and the Mexican Government has just been granted priority on an order for 1,000 freight cars, and machinery for a rayon mill, it is learned. The total amount of Mexico's order is $4,000,000, of which approximately $3,500,000 is in payment for the freight cars.

The delicate subject of the Black Lists announced by the United States Government was reviewed by the Chief Executive, calling attention to Mexico's rejection of a German note protesting the Lists. If any injustices are found against the firms boycotted justice will be done through the collaboration of the two governments, seeking to correct any errors, said the President.

Axis Ships in Use

Mexico's seizure of 10 German and two Italian boats, to prevent sabotage in ports, is another contribution to continental defense. The boats will be paid for after the war and have meantime been diverted to continental trade channels. The tankers have been turned over to Petroleos Mexicanos, the Government oil administration, and the freighters to the Mexican Shipping Company.

The acquisition of these boats will do much to increase Mexico's trade with Central and South American nations, the President predicted. Such an increase, long desired, was previously impossible because of lack of boats. As a stimulus to such increased trade both Cuba and Costa Rica have recently lowered import duties on Mexican goods and it is expected that other countries will follow suit as Mexico's diplomatic representatives have been instructed to concentrate on such lowering of tariffs.

A determined effort to strengthen bonds with other Latin American governments for the establishment of closer hemispheric co-operation has been a major part of the Administration's foreign policy. Mexico's Legation in Haiti has been reinstated and the Legations in Uruguay and Colombia raised to Embassy status. Delegations have been sent to the Third Reunion of the Caribbean states, the convention for the Inter-American Indian Institute has been ratified, and the Inter-American Coffee Convention signed.

Mexican representatives are working with the Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro, with the Inter-American Economic and Financial Committee at Washington, and with the International Labor Office at New York. Another step toward hemispheric exchange and solidarity is found in the Second Inter-American Tourist Congress and the Fourth Pan-American Highway Congress which will be held here from September 14-24.

Commenting on this broad continental program, President Avila Camacho declared, "An intense current of friendship and understanding circulates through the Americas today."

Mexico's foreign policy with relation to Europe has been equally clearly defined as one of uncompromising democracy. Relations have been maintained with the invaded nations, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Denmark and Holland, as this Government, in the words of the Chief Executive, "does not recognize conquests made by force." Protests were made against the invasions of Greece and Yugoslavia and Mexico recently closed all German Consulates here.

Opposition to the activities of Communists and Sinarquistas in Mexico was clearly expressed by the President. Both, he described as alien doctrines incompatible with national ideals. This is the first attack he has made upon the Communists but it is his second upon subversive Sinarquista movement which is understood to be influenced by Nazis and Spanish Falangistas.

Referring directly to the war, President Avila Camacho declared that "We desire to remain apart from all armed conflict but will spare no effort to maintian the inviolability of our territory and sovereignty and the integrity of the American nations with their sacred rights to think and act as free men.

"The peace which comes at the end of the conflict must be based upon a restoration of moral values and the preservation of the democratic unity of men."

'Fight for Freedom' Challenges Senate Probe of U. S. Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—The Capitol Hill investigation of propaganda in motion pictures, scheduled to begin tomorrow with Wendell L. Willkie as counsel for the defense, was described today as "the most barefaced attempt at censorship and racial persecution ever tried in this country."

The charge was made in open letter issued by Fight for Freedom, Inc., and signed by 63 prominent writers, actorsr, religious leaders, businessmen and youth leaders.

The investigating subcommittee, headed by Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, was never authorized by a vote of the Senate, the letter declared. Four of its members "have been leaders of the extreme isolationist forces in this country."

"In other words," it said, "the Senate of the United States is having its great power abused by a subcommittee which is to sit in solemn judgment on charges drawn by itself. The prosecutors are also to be the judges.

"Censorship of Threat"

"The purpose behind such a packed 'investigation' is evident. These men, foiled in their efforts to persuade America that we are not faced with danger from the Nazis, and discredited by the overwhelming will of the American people in their attempts to block aid for the victims of Nazi aggression, now seek to mark a particular section of our national community as propagandists for war, and thereby exercise a censorship of threat."

The group especially protested inclusion of "Sergeant York" in a list of 20 pictures made in the last year that were said to have "set aflame our emotions and filled us with fear that Hitler would come over here and capture us."

"When the Senators would have us believe that a picture such as 'Sergeant York' portraying the life of one of America's greatest living heroes, and made with his assistance, is 'propaganda' their plan of censorship becomes clear," they declared.

The Danger of Neutrality

"Any attempt to stir America's patriotism in defense of its freedom, any attempt to portray the very degradation and baseness of Naziism, as flaunted by Hitler and his cohorts, will be attacked by this group as 'war-mongering' and silenced by racial and religious attacks on the groups of individuals responsible.

"The purpose of such a policy is to make us so neutral in our views, so dead in our emotions, that we would refrain from cheering or criticizing one side or the other. That was precisely the policy of neutral Belgium, up to the morning the skies opened and Nazi bombs poured down upon her defenseless citizens."

La Guardia Names Priority Advisers

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Designation of four officials of New York and other cities to work with Federal priorities heads in Washington in determining a formula for city and government agency needs was announced by Mayor F. H. La Guardia, as President of the United States Conference of Mayors.

Mr. La Guardia said the four understood needs for water supplies, sewage and hospitals.

Russell Forbes, Commissioner of purchase, and Francis J. Bloustein, Assistant Corporation Counsel, both from New York, were named along with the Purchase Commissioner of Cincinnati and an official from Pittsburgh or Detroit, whose names were not immediately disclosed.

The designations followed a conference with Leon Henderson, head of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and Donald M. Nelson, Priorities Director.

Printing on Burlap Bags Discouraged by OPM

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP) — The Office of Production Management requested that printing be eliminated on bags made of burlap and other textiles so that they may be used over again.

Shortages have developed that make it necessary to conserve bag supplies, officials said.

Argentina Hoists Flag on New Fleet

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 8 (AP)—Argentina took formal possession of its new merchant fleet when the national colors were hoisted simultaneously over 16 ships recently bought in Italy.

Acting President Castillo, Rear Admiral Mario Fincatti, Minister of Marine, and other high dignitaries were among the crowd on the decks of the fleet's biggest ship, the Rio de la Plata, 8,900 tons (formerly the Principessa Maria), to witness the ceremony.

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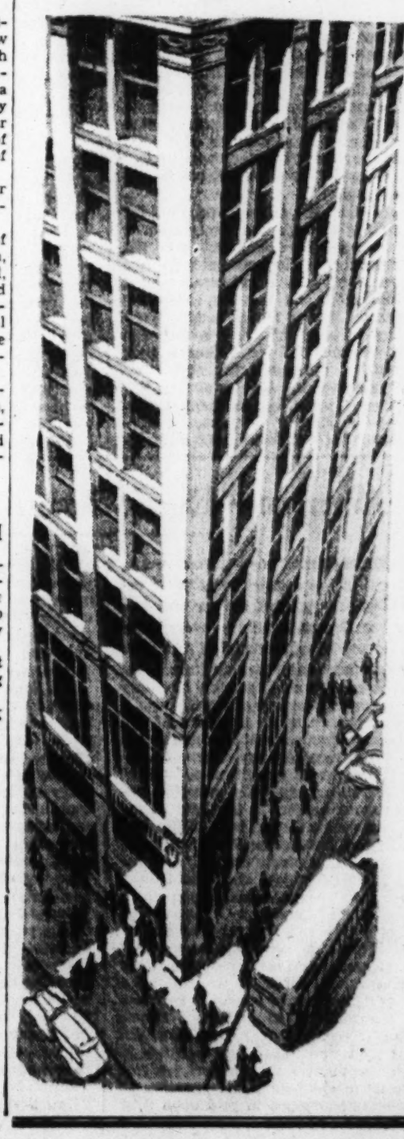
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Partitions

"HAVE YOU DECIDED YET," inquired the artistic young man who did interior decorating for Thistle Hill, "to let me take down that partition? I don't like to think that you have such a meaningless wall in your house."

He had fallen into step with Rose when she came out of the fish-market. For anything so mild as an Interior Decorator, he could be powerfully insistent.

"No," said Rose, smiling uneasily. "Don't you remember how many hours I spent explaining to you all the reasons why I like that partition as it is? The big chest and the big mirror break it up enough to suit me. I told you, three years ago, that I wasn't thinking of making any change; and I'm not thinking of making any change."

* * *

"But, Mrs. Brewster!" he argued. "You aren't wearing the same hat you wore three years ago, and you shouldn't be thinking the same thoughts."

"I am, though," confessed Rose, blushing to the roots of her hair. The toque she was wearing had been her stand-by for considerably more than three years. It was a nice durable black, spot proof, and it fitted her head. There was no temptation to push it back absentmindedly, or to let it "ride up," or to slip it down over one eye. She knew that, during its régime, other people's hats had risen to the crests of heads and swooped down over the cheek-bones; but hers had weathered every change of wind and stuck on squarely in every gale.

Was this true of her thoughts as well? It certainly was of her ideas concerning that partition.

* * *

She said good-by to the young man as they came to the entrance of his office, but his parting shot was: "Think about it."

Well, going home on the bus, she would.

That partition, in the first place, stood for something. It separated the hallway, containing the stairs, from the study, containing Gregory. This meant that her guests and the children's and grandchildren's guests could come or go, or slide down the banisters if they wanted to, without even suspecting that Gregory was in the house.

It also meant that, when Gregory was upstairs, with a fudge party going on in the kitchen and a tea party commanding the front door, the tea guests could be taken by Rose to see the new Map of the World in the study, and Gregory then could make his getaway unseen through the front door, although the back door was impracticable because of the fudge party. Gregory was a sociable man, but there were moments when he felt the need of exits.

The partition meant all these things, but to Rose it meant a great deal more than that. It cut off not only the study; it also cut off Gregory's view of her own doings. With Gregory once safely partitioned off, she could turn on Toscanini *sotto voce*, turn out the lights in the living-room, and do her exercises in the dark, lying on her favorite big thick rug. A lady of her experience and dignity does not like to be observed even by herself when doing slimming exercises, which was why Rose turned off the lights.

Her favorite tunes to roll to happened to be "The Donkey Serenade" and the "Girl-friend of the Whirling Dervish"; but, since Toscanini seldom goes in for these, she had to take what he offered. He was playing Ravel's *Bolero* one Saturday night and Rose was industriously rolling to his baton, snapping her fingers like castanets the while, when Gregory rushed in unexpectedly to show her a letter before mailing it. "Why, what's the matter?" he gasped in startled tones, seeing his wife apparently in anguish on the hearth-rug with the electricity out. And then, light dawning on him, he had exclaimed less anxiously: "What on earth can you be doing on the floor there, my love, my sylph?"

* * *

She had been so embarrassed that, while he was out posting his letter, she had gone to the kitchen and started pensively to eat a banana to cheer herself up. But she was hardly well started when the door of the kitchen opened and in came Gregory hunting for her.

"Doing your exercises?" said he derisively, surveying the banana.

"Yes," said she, standing her ground. "I'm doing my *swallowing* exercises." Whereupon Gregory had helped himself to a banana and seated himself on the kitchen table for a companionable talk.

The plain fact was that Rose enjoyed a situation in which her husband had to go out of his way a little to hunt her up. Like the young ladies in the Victorian epigram, she liked to "run away just fast enough to be caught." A man's pleasant curiosity about his wife's doings never did a marriage any harm. She was never going to be without some sort of partition between them—at least not until she and Gregory were both in arm-chairs, like Grandma and Grandpa Sneeze-weed, on either side of the fire. Until then, she would always have some device that would make Gregory turn a corner to see what she was doing around the bend.

* * *

She had contrived this even when the two of them had to live for a while abroad in a single room. When he was working at his desk, Rose would take the big winged chair and turn it with its back to the room, facing the window. In this chair she would wind herself up, sidewise, with her writing materials or her sewing, or a book, or her knitting. The room would be perfectly still until Gregory finished his work. Then he would come around, poise his lean frame on the windowsill, and look to see what she was up to.

"It's remarkable, the effect of that chair," Gregory had told her one evening. "It makes you seem a thousand miles away; and yet I know that, when I get my work done, I can come and make you a call."

Just so. "I guess I shan't have that wall taken down just yet," Rose decided, settling her hat more firmly. That partition was not wholly devoid of meaning, after all.

It stood for something.

FRANCES LESTER WARNER

Faith

The farmer stands on his wind-swept hill,
The snow and the frost grip the deep soil still.
Yet—
He feels the furrow beneath his feet,
He sees the ripple of ripening wheat;
The reaper and binder are there in the field,
The tnresher tallies a bounteous yield.
For—
He finds in the coat that he wore last May,
A grain of seed-wheat stowed away.

ELIZABETH HAYWARD GARDNER

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"THE VELVET DRESS": *An Etching by James McNeil Whistler*

Posing for Whistler

ON LEAVING OXFORD, I had rented for twenty pounds a year a charming apartment—three rooms looking on a great cherry tree in a little garden—in the curious, shabby, provincial, yet cosmopolitan, Montparnasse quarter of Paris, with its little shops, its vast mysterious convents, its broad boulevards close by. It so happened that Whistler had his studio almost around the corner, and I often saw him either at this studio or at the charming pavilion where he lived with his English wife in the garden of an aristocratic hotel not far off. Whistler was then engaged in what was for him the almost interminable process of painting a portrait—the subject was the Comte de Montesquieu. This nobleman (whom Proust afterwards made famous) was depicted in an aristocratic pose, standing with a fur coat on his arm, and could not be expected to give the almost innumerable sessions which Whistler demanded of his subjects; but I could be easily called in to act as his substitute in certain aspects of his appearance. I was, like him, tall and slim, and could competently stand there with what was the principal feature of the picture, the fur coat, flung across the arm. I was pleased to oblige the great painter, I was delighted to enjoy his company and watch him paint; but the task was one of the most arduous I have ever undertaken. Whistler had not the slightest pity for his subjects; art was something sacred, and the sufferings of those in its service were a matter of complete indifference to him. . . .

His method, as I observed it, was first of all to arrange his subject with incredible pains and care, so that every detail was to his liking, and to paint it with infinite touches and retouches; and then, when it seemed finished and perfect in execution, to stand back, gaze at it, and cry "Ha!" and rush at it in a kind of fury and paint the whole thing out. It was like an actor rehearsing a part over and over again till he gets it perfect; the final performance, which may take a minute, has been preceded by many hours of rehearsal. This was the case, I think, even with Whistler's life-size portraits. The actual painting of each, as we now see it, was performed in the briefest of periods, but these had been preceded by an almost infinite number of rehearsals.—From "Unforgotten Years," by LOGAN PEARSALL SMITH. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

PREFERENCES VARY in regard to the etchings and dry-points of James McNeil Whistler. While his Venetian sets possess the extreme refinements of Whistler's perfected and polished style, many people enjoy better the clearly defined portrayals of the Thames, and the portraits to which the artist imparted a deep sentiment and a spontaneous brilliance. "Annie Haden" was his favorite portrayal, but others, such as "The Velvet Dress," rank with it for charm and adroit execution. It took comparatively few strokes to define the contours, the stance, the dignity of this model. Whistler employed the dry-point technique so that he could get the illusion of shade from the burry lines. The lines in the original are luminous, metallic, and vivacious. The artist put them to work, and elicited from them a maximum effect.

More—and Different

ANOTHER day and we found something more exciting than the North Cape itself. We anchored the next night in a bay among the Lofoten Islands and, this time, really saw the Midnight Sun. The jagged, black islands, looking like the Inferno, were on either side and, between them, the sun gradually slanted down and then, at what looked like a bare six feet of the horizon, turned to slant up again on the other side. As we gazed, I felt it to be one of the strangest and most solemn events of my life, entirely indescribable. From the reverent attitude of all the other passengers, I felt that they were moved in the same way. We were all completely awed and silent.

In the morning, the cruise carried us for a day's sailing through extremely narrow passages between the mainland and the islands. The colors of those shores were like no other beauties I have been blessed enough to see. The hills, one moment, are deep purple melting into a tender mauve, then they change to pinks of every conceivable tone. Add the colors of the Dolomites to a Turner picture; remember the soft tones along the banks of the Nile at sunset. But no—that shore is more, and different.—From "Mission to the North," by FLORENCE JAFFRAY HARRIMAN. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

An American—Everywhere Except in Greece

MY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP was good everywhere except in the country to which I renounced allegiance when I became naturalized. That was Greece. I could go everywhere in the world and be regarded as an American citizen, everywhere except where I was born. And since no country could possibly have any claim on me except the one of which I was a subject before becoming an American citizen, it seemed doubly ironic that that should be the only one not to recognize my American citizenship. I thought of myself as a kind of "bigamist of citizenship." My situation became even more comical in the light of the fact that I was not a Greek, but a Bulgarian. The Turks ruled Macedonia when I was born, so I was born a Turkish subject, and remained a Turkish subject until the Greeks in 1912 occupied the part of Macedonia where I was born. Then I became a Greek subject. But all the time I was a Bulgarian by nationality. Now I was an American everywhere except in Greece. And I could boast about my Americanism, and think of myself as a stranger, or a foreigner, or whatever I wished, here in the Balkans, so long as I stayed away from Greece. And from Greece I stayed away, for when the Department of State in Washington handed me my passport, a dignified little document bound in morocco with the spread-eagle stamped in gold upon it, it also handed me written warning that this passport was good in all countries except the one where I was born. That meant that if I went to Greece and showed them my beautiful American passport they'd toss it in the mud and hand me instead a long term of compulsory service in the Greek army. . . .

Mr. Mowrer wrote me from Paris to go down to Chalcidice in Greek Macedonia to look over and describe in a series of articles some excavations of the ancient city of Olynthos conducted by Professor David M. Robinson, head of the department of archaeology at Johns Hopkins University. Thus I could not only do what I wanted to but have my expenses paid to boot. Besides, going into Greece on a special assignment like that would lessen the suspicion the Greeks might have regarding my being their subject. Immediately I wired Mr. Mowrer to send me a letter stating that I was being commissioned by my paper to go to Greece for this express purpose. And so with letters of introduction from the Greek minister in Sofia to the governor of Greek Macedonia in Salonika, and to the minister of foreign affairs at Athens, in case I visited Athens too, I left Bulgaria quite confident, but still with visions of myself in a Greek soldier's uniform marching to the tune of the Greek national anthem.—From "This Is My Country," by STOYAN CHRISTOWE. (New York: Carrick & Evans.)

"The garment of praise"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A DAY and hour in which many uniforms are seen in the streets of the world's great cities, and with the number so dressed constantly growing, we can ask ourselves, What uniform shall we wear? For both civilian and soldier, for man, woman, and child, for each and for every one, there is a spiritual uniform that can be put on.

The uniform of spiritual understanding, although invisible to the enemy of false belief, gives its wearer spiritual immunity. Hence the wisdom of putting it on and keeping it on. But first we must know where to find it. This vestment of holiness is that with which spiritual man, God's image, is clad. It clothes every divine idea; it cannot wear out; it cannot be lost; it cannot be torn. It is supplied by God, and none need be without it.

Anyone, no matter where he may be, has but understandingly to claim the garment of spirituality for the man of God's creating, in order to find himself clothed spiritually. By this means he is protected and delivered from all evil.

Let us examine especially one aspect of this mighty garment, as suggested by a passage in Isaiah. One phrase, describing the office of the Christ, states that it is to give "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness" (Isaiah 61:3). What a profound charge to all who take the name of Christ seriously, that they don this mantle and soil it not with heavy-heartedness!

Within God's presence there is no darkness, no night, no fear. No enmity is there. No conflict goes on. There is peace in heaven, for God's universe manifests the stillness and love of the one Mind. As this provable fact is accepted by mankind, men will experience peace on earth. Men, here and at this hour, can gain this state of consciousness; and as they increasingly recognize man's true spiritual status, they will find themselves free from sorrow, fear, and danger.

Mary Baker Eddy, writing in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says (p. 242), "Mere speculation or superstition appropriates no part of the divine vesture, while inspiration restores every part of the Christly garment of righteousness." Growth in the comprehension of God's laws, as revealed through Christian Science, develops this essential quality of inspiration.

It may be recalled how David prepared himself for battle with Goliath, and how Saul, lacking the younger man's intuition, gave him his own armor and coat of mail. David, however, feeling himself weighed down with so much materiality, declared (I Samuel 17:39), "I cannot go with these; for I have not proved them." But he had been shown in other encounters that God's wisdom would be with him to direct him and to give him the victory. Here is an illustration of the wisdom of stripping oneself of the burden of suppositional safeguards, and taking instead the armor of a grateful acknowledgment of the omnipresence of good.

A young aviator, in the last World War, when surrounded by enemy planes, consciously put on this garment. Through this, God's love was realized, and he was able to put off "the spirit of heaviness," the belief of fear and danger. Soon all firing ceased, and he found that he had been untouched by the gunfire.

There is an obligation which is unavoidable for each one to cease indulging in false pride, discouragement, resentment, perverted judgment of both good and evil. Let him, in place of this, stress the good in every thought and action. Let him take as his password Mrs. Eddy's injunction in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 240), "Predicting danger does not dignify life, whereas forecasting liberty and joy does; for these are strong promoters of health and happiness." The time will come when a knowledge of Truth will show the vesture of spiritual grace to be worn by each one, and man will be seen as God's likeness, unharmed, holy, immortal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

"Η ΣΤΟΛΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΙΝΕΣΕΩΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς μίαν ἡμέραν καὶ ὥραν ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ πολλαὶ στολαὶ βλέπονται εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς τῶν μεγάλων πόλεων τοῦ κόσμου, καὶ μὲ τὸν ἀριθμὸν αὐτῶν ποὺ εἶναι οὕτως ἐνδεδυμένοι αὐξάνοντα σταθερῶς, δυνάμεθα νὰ ἐρωτήσωμεν τοὺς ἑαυτούς μας. Ποίαν στολὴν θὰ φορέσωμεν; Δι' ἀμφοτέρους, τὸν πολίτην καὶ τὸν στρατιώτην, διὰ τὸν ἄνδρα, τὴν γυναῖκα, καὶ τὸ παιδίον, δι' ἕκαστον καὶ διὰ πάντας, ὑπάρχει μία πνευματικὴ στολὴ ἥτις δύναται νὰ φορεθῇ.

Ἡ στολὴ τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως, ἂν καὶ εἶναι ἀόρατος εἰς τὸν ἐχθρόν, τὴν ψευδῆ δοξασίαν, δίδει εἰς τὸν φοροῦντα αὐτὴν πνευματικὴν ἀσυδοσίαν. Ἐντεῦθεν ἡ σοφία τοῦ νὰ τὴν βάλωμεν καὶ νὰ τὴν φορῶμεν. Πρέπει ὅμως πρῶτον νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ποῦ νὰ τὴν εὕρωμεν. Τὸ ἔνδυμα τοῦτο τῆς ἁγιότητος εἶναι ἐκεῖνο μὲ τὸ ὁποῖον ὁ πνευματικὸς ἄνθρωπος, ἡ εἰκὼν τοῦ Θεοῦ, εἶναι ἐνδεδυμένος. Ἐνδύει καθὲ θείαν ἰδέαν· δὲν δύναται νὰ φθαρῇ· δὲν δύναται νὰ χαθῇ· δὲν δύναται νὰ σχισθῇ. Προμηθεύεται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ οὐδεὶς χρειάζεται νὰ εἶναι ἄνευ αὐτοῦ.

Οἱοσδήποτε, ἀδιάφορον ποῦ δυνατὸν νὰ εἶναι, δὲν ἔχει παρὰ νὰ ἀξιώσῃ νομίμως τὸ ἔνδυμα τῆς πνευματικότητος διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἵνα εὕρῃ τὸν ἑαυτόν του ἐνδεδυμένον πνευματικῶς. Τοιουτοτρόπως προφυλάσσεται καὶ λυτρώνεται ἀπὸ πᾶν κακόν.

Ἂς ἐξετάσωμεν ἰδιαιτέρως μίαν ἔκφυσιν τοῦ ἰσχυροῦ τούτου ἐνδύματος, ὡς ὑποδηλοῦται εἰς ἓν χωρίον τοῦ Ἡσαΐου. Μία φράσις περιγράφουσα τὸ ὑπούργημα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, δηλοῖ ὅτι εἶναι διὰ νὰ δώσῃ "στολὴν αἰνέσεως ἀντὶ τοῦ πνεύματος τῆς ἀκηδίας" (Ἡσαΐας 61:3). Ὁποία σοβαρὰ ἐντολὴ εἰς πάντας ὅτινες λαμβάνουν σοβαρῶς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Χριστοῦ, νὰ ἐνδυθοῦν τὸν μανδύαν τοῦτον καὶ νὰ μὴ τὸν λερώσουν μὲ βαρυκαρδίαν!

Ἐντὸς τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν ὑπάρχει οὔτε σκότος, οὔτε νύξ, οὔτε φόβος. Ἐχθρότης δὲν ὑπάρχει ἐκεῖ. Διαμάχη δὲν γίνεται. Εἰρήνη ὑπάρχει εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, διότι τὸ σύμπαν τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐκδηλοῖ τὴν ἡσυχίαν καὶ τὴν ἀγάπην τοῦ ἑνὸς Νοός. Καθὼς τὸ εὐαπόδεικτον τοῦτο γεγονὸς γίνεται δεκτὸν ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, οἱ ἄνθρωποι θὰ δοκιμάσουν εἰρήνην ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ἐδὼ καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ὥραν, δύνανται νὰ ἀποκτήσουν τὴν κατάστασιν ταύτην τῆς συνειδήσεως· καὶ καθὼς ἀναγνωρίζουν ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον τὴν ἀληθῆ πνευματικὴν κατάστασιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, θὰ εὕρουν τοὺς ἑαυτούς των ἐλευθέρους ἀπὸ τὴν λύπην, τὸν φόβον, καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφουσα εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) λέγει (σ. 242), "Ἡ ἀληθὴ θεωρητικὴ μελέτη ἢ ἡ δεισιδαιμονία δὲν οἰκειοποιοῦνται οὐδὲν μέρος τοῦ θείου ἱματισμοῦ, ἐνῷ ἡ ἔμπνευσις παλινορθώνει πᾶν μέρος τοῦ Χριστοειδοῦς ἐνδύματος τῆς δικαιοσύνης." Ἡ ἀνάπτυξις εἰς τὴν ἀντίληψιν τῶν νόμων τοῦ Θεοῦ, καθὼς ἀποκαλύπτωνται διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἀναπτύσσει τὴν ἀναγκαίαν ταύτην ἰδιότητα τῆς ἐμπνεύσεως.

Δυνάμεθα νὰ ἐνθυμηθῶμεν πῶς ὁ Δαβὶδ προητοίμασε τὸν ἑαυτόν του διὰ τὴν μάχην μὲ τὸν Γολιάθ, καὶ πῶς ὁ Σαούλ, μὴ ἔχων τὴν ἔμφυτον ἀντίληψιν τοῦ νεωτέρου ἀνδρός τῷ ἔδωκε τὸν ἰδικόν του ὁπλισμὸν καὶ θώρακα. Ὁ Δαβὶδ ὅμως, αἰσθανόμενος τὸν ἑαυτόν του βαρυνόμενον μὲ τόσην ὑλικότητα, ἐδήλωσε (Ἰ Σαμουὴλ 17:39), "Δὲν δύναμαι νὰ περιπατήσω μὲ ταῦτα· διότι δὲν ἐδοκίμασα ποτέ." Τῷ εἶχε δειχθῇ, ὅμως, εἰς ἄλλας συμπλοκάς ὅτι ἡ σοφία τοῦ Θεοῦ θὰ ἦτο μαζύ του νὰ τὸν ὁδηγήσῃ καὶ νὰ τοῦ δώσῃ τὴν νίκην. Ἐδὼ εἶναι ἕνα παράδειγμα τῆς σοφίας τοῦ νὰ ἐνδύωμεν τὸν ἑαυτόν μας ἐκ τοῦ βάρους τῶν ὑποθετικῶν προφυλάξεων, καὶ νὰ λαμβάνωμεν ἀντὶ τούτων τὸν ὁπλισμὸν τῆς εὐγνώμονος ἀναγνωρίσεως τῆς πανταχοῦ παρουσίας τοῦ καλοῦ.

Ἕνας νεαρὸς ἀεροναύτης, εἰς τὸν τελευταῖον Παγκόσμιον Πόλεμον, ὅταν περιεκυκλώθη ὑπὸ ἐχθρικῶν ἀεροπλάνων ἐφόρεσε συνειδητῶς τὸ ἔνδυμα τοῦτο. Μέσῳ αὐτοῦ, ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐγένετο αἰσθητή, καὶ ἱκανώθη νὰ ἀπορρίψῃ τὸ "πνεῦμα τῆς ἀκηδίας," τὴν δοξασίαν τοῦ φόβου καὶ κινδύνου. Ἐντὸς ὀλίγου ὅλον τὸ πῦρ κατέπαυσε καὶ εὗρεν ὅτι δὲν εἶχε θιχθῇ ὑπὸ τῶν πυροβολισμῶν.

Ὑπάρχει μία ὑποχρέωσις ἥτις εἶναι ἀναπόφευκτος δι' ἕνα ἕκαστον νὰ παύσῃ νὰ ἐντρυφᾷ εἰς ψευδο-ὑπερηφάνιαν, ἀποθάρρυνσιν, μνησικακίαν, διεστραμμένην χρίσιν ἀμφοτέρων τοῦ καλοῦ καὶ τοῦ κακοῦ. Ἂς τονίσῃ, ἀντ' αὐτοῦ, τὸ καλὸν εἰς πᾶσαν σκέψιν καὶ πρᾶξιν. Ἂς λάβῃ ὡς σύνθημά του τὴν ἐντολὴν τῆς Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὸ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα, σ. 240), "Τὸ προλέγειν τὸν κίνδυνον δὲν τιμᾷ τὴν ζωήν, ἐνῷ τὸ προφητεύειν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν χαρὰν τὸ κάμνει· διότι ταῦτα εἶναι ἰσχυροὶ ὑποστηρικταὶ τῆς ὑγείας καὶ τῆς εὐτυχίας." Θὰ ἔλθῃ ὁ καιρὸς ὅταν μία γνῶσις τῆς Ἀληθείας θὰ δείξῃ τὸ ἔνδυμα τῆς πνευματικῆς χάριτος ποὺ πρέπει νὰ ἐνδύεται ἕκαστος, καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος θὰ θεωρηθῇ ὡς ὁμοιότης τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀβλαβής, ἅγιος, ἀθάνατος.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

On the Way To Brindisi

A HAPPY CHANCE that I ever saw Avlona. I was on my way from Corfu to Brindisi. The steamer sailed late in the afternoon; there was a little wind, and as the December night became chilly, I soon turned in. With the first daylight I was on deck, expecting to find that we were near the Italian port; to my surprise, I saw a mountainous shore, towards which the ship was making, at full speed. On inquiry, I learnt that this was the coast of Albania. Our vessel not being very seaworthy, and the wind still blowing a little (though not enough to make any passenger uncomfortable), the captain had turned back when nearly half across the Adriatic, and was seeking a haven in the shelter of the snow-topped hills. . . .

Here we anchored, and lay all day long. Provisions running short, a boat had to be sent to land, and the sailors purchased, among other things, some peculiar bread, *cotto al sole*. There was not a cloud in the sky; till evening, the wind whistled above our heads, but the sea about us was blue and smooth. I sat in hot sunshine, feasting my eyes on the beautiful cliffs and valleys of the thickly-wooded shore. Then came a noble sunset; then night crept gently into the hollows of the hills, which now were coloured the deepest, richest green. A little lighthouse began to shine. In the perfect calm that had fallen, I heard breakers murmuring softly upon the beach.

At sunrise we entered the port of Brindisi.
—From "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," by GEORGE GISSING. (New York: Boni and Liveright.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1941

Inside America, 1941: The Old Order Passes but Conscience Remains

America the Beautiful

☆

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

O beautiful for pilgrim feet,
Whose stern, impassioned stress
A thoroughfare for freedom beat
Across the wilderness!
America! America!
God mend thine every flaw,
Confirm thy soul in self-control,
Thy liberty in law!

O beautiful for heroes proved
In liberating strife,
Who more than self their country loved,
And mercy more than life!
America! America!
May God thy gold refine,
Till all success be nobleness
And every gain divine!

O beautiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years,
Thine alabaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

KATHARINE LEE BATES

From "The Retinue and Other Poems," by Katharine Lee Bates. Published by E. P. Dutton, New York.

Philip G. Gendreau

Intimate Message: Washington

Shooting Does Not Necessarily Mean War ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Just as every Washington correspondent has asked the President, we have all at one time or another asked ourselves that inescapable question: "Will the United States get into a shooting war?"

Now after being an almost daily item of conversation and comment for more than two years, events of the past week have shown that the question rested on an inaccurate premise. That premise was that shooting is synonymous with war, that you most certainly don't have one without the other.

On the morning of Sept. 4 a German submarine fired two torpedoes at the United States destroyer Greer while it was carrying mail to the American protectorate of Iceland. These are the agreed facts of the incident, affirmed by Washington and not disputed by Berlin.

Five days have passed and while the affair is by no means closed, the significant fact is that the United States has become involved in shooting but has not become involved in war; and there is no present evidence that this is "it," that this is the event—as good as any other—marking the point at which the United States ceases to be a nonbelligerent opponent of Naziism and becomes a belligerent enemy, accepted as such by both countries.

The encounter of the Greer and the submarine brings war nearer but it doesn't bring war.

One reason it doesn't bring war was suggested in President Roosevelt's extemporaneous address before an informal reunion of friends and neighbors at Hyde Park a week ago. Here he said that whether the United States remains at peace is "not all in our keeping, not all within our decision."

Mr. Roosevelt could as well say that whether the United States goes to war is "not all in our keeping, not all within our decision." In this instance it is the best judgment of those in a position to judge that Germany does not intend to force a declaration of war from America at this time.

The latest communiqué from Berlin shows that the Nazis want to make this a battle of words. Not able to deny that its U-boat fired on the Greer, Germany seeks to justify the torpedoing by claiming that the United States destroyer attacked the submerged submarine first. Then, determined to skip no trick in its propaganda game and still believing that it can mold American public opinion the way it does its own, the Nazi Government in an official statement accuses the President of seeking to provoke an incident of war.

The American naval officer commanding the Greer cabled to the Navy Department in Washington on Sept. 4 that a submarine fired more than one torpedo at his ship without making any effort to establish the identity of the attacked vessel.

A spokesman for Hitler, in a Government communiqué of Sept. 6 said that the American naval officer lied to his Government and charged that this represented a plot by the President of the United States, not directed merely against Germany, but against the American people—a device to get the country into the war.

There are two versions of the Greer affair. One is Hitler's.

The Greer affair is not ended because neither the American Government nor the American people intend that the United States shall produce the weapons of victory and leave them unused on this side of the Atlantic. They will be delivered and the President has stated that the Government will take "all measures necessary" to insure their delivery.

The view in Washington is that the Nazis will from now on—since the Greer showed that the United States Navy means business—shun attacking in these waters until Hitler's fear of war with America is less than his fear of American arms voluminously reaching Britain.

To Change the Subject:

New Yorkers Get Back to It All ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

Bronze is shading into the lush summer plumage of the countryside, the katydids and the crickets are clamorous about the little while to frost, and the yearly hegira of New Yorkers away from it all has become a homebound flood of tens of thousands.

The annual discovery that one never really does get away from it all tempered the July impulse to escape, and then this year every roadside voice—innkeeper, guide, village storeman, farmer, gas station man, ubiquitous radio, newspaper following fast by air—conspired to keep the state of things at roving elbows.

How did the City's own record read, as the world verged on the third year of war between the proclamation of unlimited national emergency and the September pledge "to crush Hitler and the Nazi forces"?

Well, starting with that cold June 1 that found beaches deserted, the local news gave up its comfortable quota of minor league items. The relief load dropped near the "irreducible minimum of employables." A Saengerfest by 3,000 German-Americans was pledged to the four freedoms, and Communists outside broadsided with antiwar leaflets. Mayor La Guardia, as Federal Director of Civilian Defense, issued his Defense Emergency Order No. 1. A $1,500,000 advertising campaign was started to prove New York the "center of world fashion."

The Hut Sut Song, or Swedish Serenade, was Tin Pan Alley's novelty smash hit. The Fifth Avenue Vanderbilt mansion was opened to the public for the first time. An inventor could not get permission to test his batwings for national defense from Coney's 250-foot parachute tower. Mayor La Guardia warned a new police crop not to take sides "in any controversy affecting foreign relations." A Boston man and wife taking waterfront snapshots from a cabin cruiser in East River brought out police launches and Coast Guard planes in a Brooklyn Navy Yard spy scare. Irving Berlin donated a new marching song, "Arms for the Love of America."

New York's mercury at 94 made the hottest June 22 in 70 years. School was out until September 8 for 1,100,000 public school pupils. Extra police were needed for crowds at the German Consulate, ordered closed. Rex, the dog whose fire-alarm bark saved his owners' lives, got the American Humane Association bronze medal. A Fifth Avenue salon featured a new lady's headdress, Coolie Coiffe. The once glittering luxury liner, America, came into port, drab and stripped for transport duty. Women stampeded stocking counters as American-Japanese relations teetered the silk market. The Regional Plan Association figured a 15,190,000 population for the City by 1970.

Rockefeller Center's sunken garden flourished with 2,000 cacti, six sea lions, four macaws, and a company of penguins. Tammany Hall ratified William O'Dwyer for Mayor. The Fight for Freedom Committee adopted the anti-Hitler victory symbol, "V." Television tried its first audience participation stunt from Radio City. A proposal to change the name of Ellis Island to Liberty Isle did not get far. Mayor La Guardia bid for a third term with Republican-Fusion indorsement. The City's first Negro policeman, Lieut. Sam Battle, became City Parole Commissioner. An Asiatic fish that walks and climbs trees was Aquarium Society "star" at the Museum of Natural History.

So was it, as ever, big with little admist the flora and fauna of Manhattan streets, even in the darkling scene of world troubles that today haunt every life. And getting back to it all, having homes and jobs, churches and schools to get back to, was something else this summer's end. There was something in the air besides blare of taxis and dawn banking of ash cans to jolt the ear after country days. It was getting back to make a business of it—of the big offensive of a democracy, aware and acting.

Mr. Strout returns home to Washington after traversing the highways and byways, and in concluding his series finds that the Nation is trying to eat its cake and have it, too.

Inside America
Last of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

This is the last article in the Inside America series. I have thought a long time what to say in it. It has seemed the most difficult of all the articles to write.

Many of these other articles have been snapshots: photographs of some of the bizarre and fantastic things that are occurring in America in this strange and terribly ominous summer of 1941, the summer when the Nation lived on the edge of war and when 125,000,000 people debated and argued and had not yet made up their minds.

Last night I went marketing with my wife. We went to the Supermarket. What a crowd! The store was jammed. The counters were loaded. No other land could approach such a scene. What would starving Europe say to such goods? What would Hitler's Germans give for those succulent chops and chickens, the pigs' knuckles and steaks and sausages? How would the heroic British feel if they could buy those fresh vegetables and crisp lettuces, the mounds of green vegetables and carrots and chard and asparagus, with little sprays of water running over them to keep them fresh? Women walked to and fro in the throng with baskets on metal carriages, picking out choice things for their families. They had money to spend despite high prices. I thought of my trip to California and the melons and apricots; of the prairie States and this year's glut of wheat at the bread counter; of the cattle country that helped fill this porcelain and glass refrigerator. The South made its contribution, too.

Swift Transitions

It is good to be home again. I left Washington way back on June 3 for this survey. How interesting it all was. How glad I am to be back. When I left, the latest member of my family was a month old. Now she is four times as old. The dimples are still there but everything else has changed.

I got to thinking how much three months will change a small baby, and then considering how the Nation has changed, too. I suppose parents are like that. There is no use apologizing for it. But in what other three months has the national mood gone through such swift transitions?

I was in San Francisco when Germany attacked Russia. I felt, as a sensitive reporter does, partly by talks and partly intuitively, that this was some kind of a turning point in peoples' thoughts. Nobody sympathized much with Russia. There was real glee over the preposterous overnight flip-flop of the Daily Worker and other Communist organs. But deeper than that, underneath it, was a final decision with a lot of people that you couldn't do business with Hitler. He was cold-bloodedly knifing his partner now that he was through with him. Even a burglar wouldn't do that. You could almost see the effect it was having on people everywhere. Quietly but finally people decided once and for all that Hitler was a skunk. It was a turning point. And please note that the basis of it was a moral conviction. I will come back to that point later on.

Then Russia put up a stiff resistance. Nobody had expected it. It pleased and lulled everybody. Week after week as the Germans were held up Americans sighed in relief. The tension abated. I watched this feeling grow as I continued across America. The feeling of security returned. Americ was going to eat its cake and have it, too.

And now, since I have been back in Washington, completing these articles, the mood has veered again. Russia is being forced back. Bitter, unpalatable pieces of legislation have been passed or proposed, the draft act extension, the onerous new tax bill. Shortages have appeared. Business isn't as usual. Grumbling, carping criticism and national uncertainty and confusion have ensued. It is suddenly discovered in the press that national morale is not very good. And still America trembles on the brink of war, in the Pacific and in the Atlantic.

Mileposts

Let me put this matter aside for a minute and go on to something else. All this time other events have been moving. I think it is only by looking back at the succession of recent mileposts that you can realize how fast events are racing. You may have forgotten them yourself.

Iceland occupied; government seizes North American aviation plant; Ford signs with union; trade blacklist extended to Latin America; Italy and America freeze each other's funds; economic sanctions taken against Japan; shortages develop, prices rise; draft extensions passed; Hopkins visits Britain and Russia; Kearny plant taken by government, installment buying curbed, gasoline shortage develops, great tax bill proposed; Roosevelt, Churchill meet at sea.

These are some of the things that have happened. We are all in the same boat, like it or not. Some voices shout to paddle more rapidly downstream. Others would halt in the rapids; others cry that we should turn back, and paddle right up Niagara Falls down which we are running! And one other still more extraordinary group whom I have encountered do not even now fully realize that they are in violent motion. Even now they do not look up from their game of bridge, or turn over from the sporting, or fashion, or financial pages to the front headlines and abandon their old concepts in the light of violent new conditions.

Bombed Awake

In Britain the bombs have jolted many classes into an awareness of matters hitherto ignored. In the American Army I have seen in tent after tent all sorts of social ranks and viewpoints and geographical prejudices of young men churned up together like clothes in a washing machine. But the process is only beginning. America is still a Nation habitually unaware of how the next man lives. Here in a small town of three churches my friend has never been inside the other two; this family has ridden past the tin and lathe shacks across the railroad tracks every week for years and never really noticed them or thought what they signified; this man has never read the opposition paper, and never realized that because he has meat for dinner all other citizens do not have it. We are all like that, I suppose, to a greater or less degree. And each of us in the United States thinks of himself as the typical individual, and the other man as the exception. Yes, even though statistics show four-fifths of the other men get incomes less than ours.

This lack of class consciousness is a glorious feature of the United States. Yet it has its disadvantages. It tends to hide uncomfortable facts. These articles have tried to tell the story of Inside America in these ominous days candidly. Some of the facts are not pleasant. There are poor people in America. The goods are not very evenly divided. Worse than that, until the defense boom started, idle factories and money and men were not utilized. We were like a six-cylinder car, limping along on five cylinders, fairly good on the level but hard on the hills. It is a sardonic thought that many people still hope to defeat Hitler merely to go back to America's yesterday, of 10,000,000 unemployed. That may defeat Hitler, but to defeat Hitlerism Democracy must and will do better than that.

But these matters are largely afterthoughts. The two chief things that struck me in my tour were different. I hinted at them at the start.

Revolution Quiet, Please!

The first I can set down very briefly. That is, that America is going through a quiet revolution which nobody is paying much attention to. I suppose nobody could take a trip over the Nation right now without being struck by it. The effect is cumulative, almost overpowering. It enters into many fields. It is not just one new factory but hundreds. The button has been pushed and the United States is going into full production. And here is a significant feature. Everywhere I found an extension of Federal authority. Great plants and shipyards, airplane factories and parachute works, they all looked to Washington; so did the boys in the Army camps, the trade-union leaders and the industrialists; the taxpayers and the receivers of old-age pensions; the low-cost housing tenants, the resettled farmers; the families in irrigation areas and the people who get light and power from great Federal dams. Some day there will be peace again. But powers once taken by the Government are apt to remain. New relations everywhere, new social concepts, new points of view are taking hold quietly, while our attention is on Europe. That is the first observation that occurs to the man who makes a quick survey right now. You must go out and see it for yourself. A great, silent revolution is occurring in the United States. While our eyes are on matters across the street something very strange indeed is happening in our own back yard.

Analyzing Morale

The other feeling is more difficult to express. It is a matter of personal opinion, though I base it on dozens of interviews. I may be wrong about it. But I must put it down anyway. It has suddenly been discovered that there is a low morale over the Nation; that there is confusion and uncertainty. People are hunting up and down for the cause.

It seems to me that this confusion and lowered morale comes from an essential conflict that is going on today right in America's own soul. America is trying to eat its cake and have it, too. And the Puritan tradition of America, which is still largely dominant, warns America's conscience that it can't be done.

This is a difficult matter to analyze, but this concluding study of "Inside America" must make the attempt. The United States is, basically, a very moral country. Those who do not understand America ridicule its penchant for crusades. But it is a manifestation of something deep and devout. Any practical person must take it into account.

Puritan Conscience

No great appeal has ever been made to America's conscience over a period of time that has gone unanswered. America may be silly that way. That is not the question. It is America's way. For better or worse, the cynicism of Old World nations has been alien to the simpler ways of American thinking. Today the essential public conflict arises, I believe, from that fact. Some people in the back seats of buses are asking now, is this course safe, is this expedient? But others I find are putting the old, old American question, is this right, is this wrong?

America is being told, and is now half persuaded, that it can win the present battle for democracy without fighting for it. I will not say that this declaration is wrong. It may be that the policy is well worth trying. But it leaves out of account the old, uncomfortable Puritan conscience. That small voice keeps asking, is it right to be saved this way? If it is our battle, why aren't we in it?

It is being argued by moderate spokesmen that the United States can make its vast material contribution, and that the bombed men and women and children of London will do America's actual front-line fighting for it.

It is being argued by the extreme isolationists that it is none of America's business in any event what happens to the bombed children of London.

I think that in either argument there is bound to be some conflict with the national conscience, although greatly separated by degree, and that this will have some reflection on national morale.

Indeed, even the most logical isolationist, if he does not shut his eyes to human nature, must acknowledge that there are imponderables in the present situation in America that must be taken into account. A planet does not have to follow its orbit right into the sun to be destroyed; it may be billions of miles away and still be wrenched apart. So it is a question today how much of a moral strain can be put on the national tradition without producing terrible fissures. Could the United States, for example, watch Great Britain slowly strangled and without its fleet, and still retain enough national unity to preserve democracy at home? It seems unlikely.

So there the matter is. Maybe America will go on eating its cake. Maybe it will make sufficient domestic sacrifice so that it will not dream at night of the children of London, who are fighting for its own democracy.

But, on the other hand, there is that ugly Puritan conscience. It won't be silent. Abe Lincoln knew about it; John Brown knew about it; laugh if you want to, prohibitionists knew about it. It is sour, and dour, and incorruptible, and oh, my, how it hates cake! It is today the Great Imponderable.

Which side will win? That, I suspect, is the chief struggle that is going on now—Inside America.

Several points have been raised by the Aluminum Company of America with respect to statements during Mr. Strout's series. They concern the production of aluminum and magnesium, and the relationship of the Aluminum Company to the TVA and the defense effort. After appropriate research is completed, Mr. Strout will clarify these matters in an article to be published in these columns.

Our Hills

Our hills roll along
above our orchards
like big, brown camels. . .
Their humps wear saddles
of dark, green moss.
At night, they wear blue
blankets
sprinkled with stars,
as they plod their way
across the sky. . .
Where are they going?

ELEANOR ALLEN

Bushy Tail Thinks of Winter

By Alice Gall and Fleming Crew

A strange feeling of loneliness came over Bushy Tail when the flicker had flown away. Climbing onto a root above the doorway of his burrow he sat for a long time looking down the hillside and off across the marsh. He had been so busy of late with his nut gathering that he had not noticed the changes that were taking place from day to day. But now, with his work finished, he had time to look about him, and he saw that the flicker was right; the forest, the hillside and the marsh had changed. Nothing was the same any more. The trees were bare. The birds had gone away. The cheery chorus of insect voices had ended, and the deep "ker-ronk" of the bullfrogs no longer came up from the marsh. He was seeing, as though for the first time, a strange new world.

"It is the coming of the cold," he told himself. "Winter will soon be here." And now for a moment he had the same frightened feeling he had had when the old groundhog talked with him not long ago. What was it that made creatures fear winter so much and want to get away from it? He had asked the raccoon and the groundhog about this and neither one had been able to tell him. And now, all at once, he felt that he must know the answer to this question right away, before it was time for him to begin his winter sleep.

"I will ask the muskrat," he decided, "for the muskrat is awake all winter long and he will know. I will go down to the marsh and talk with him today."

Visiting the Muskrat

It was early afternoon when at last Bushy Tail set off down the hillside toward the marsh. The air was chilly but the sky was clear and blue, and he felt sure the muskrat would be out on the bank of the pond enjoying the sunshine. It seemed good to be traveling the trail along the little stream again.

Bushy Tail hurried quickly along to find the muskrat. The cattails were dying now; they were dull and rusty; and when he peered between their stiff stalks the place beyond looked so dark and forbidding that he quickly withdrew his head.

The muskrat had been swimming and diving in the pond and was just stepping out of the water, holding in his mouth several lily roots which he had found to eat, but when he saw he young chipmunk he laid them down.

"Well, Bushy Tail," he said, "this is a surprise. I did not expect a visit from you today. I supposed all of you forest creatures had gone to sleep for the winter by this time. Most of the pond creatures have. All the birds have left the marsh, except the red-winged blackbirds, and they are beginning to leave."

"I saw some of them a few moments ago over among the cattails," Bushy Tail told him. "I like the red-winged blackbirds, don't you, Muskrat?"

"Yes, I do," the muskrat replied. "And I hate to see them go, for I always know that when the last of the blackbirds fly away from the marsh, winter is as good as here."

Talk About Winter

"Muskrat," Bushy Tail said timidly, "I want to know more about winter. That is why I came down to the marsh today, because I knew that you could tell me."

"What is it you want to know about winter, Young Chipmunk?" the muskrat asked kindly.

"A great many things," Bushy Tail told him. "But first I want to know if you are afraid of it?"

"No, Bushy Tail," the muskrat answered. "Why should I be?"

"Most creatures are," Bushy Tail reminded him. "Only this morning I was talking with a flicker and he was afraid of winter. He flew off as fast as he could to get away from it."

"A flicker!" exclaimed the muskrat impatiently. "What does a flicker know about winter? A bird that goes around pecking in old trees for its food!"

"He says he knows a land where it is always warm," Bushy Tail told him. "A place where there is always sunshine, and green things growing."

"Yes," the muskrat said, "I myself have heard him speak of such a land. But the flicker won't stay there very long, Bushy Tail. You will see him flying back again as soon as the worst of the cold is over. He is always glad to get back, too."

"Of course he is," Bushy Tail said eagerly, "for there is no place as nice as this."

The muskrat did not answer, but lay down upon the ground beside the lily pads. "We had as well make ourselves comfortable while we talk," he said when he was settled. "And if you don't mind, I will nibble at one of these lily roots I brought with me from the pond." He snipped off a bite and chewed on it thoughtfully for a while. Then presently he went on speaking.

The Muskrat's Advice

"Young Chipmunk," he said, "you must not let what other creatures tell you about winter make you afraid. I don't like winter any better than the flicker does, but I am not afraid of it. We need not be afraid of things just because we do not like them."

As though to give the young chipmunk time to consider these words, the muskrat said nothing more until he had eaten another lily root. Then he continued: "Winter is a dreary time, Bushy Tail, and a very lonely time here at the marsh, with all the creatures gone. I am always glad when it is over and the first green begins to show along the edge of the pond, and the pussy willows put out their soft little gray knobs. For I know then that the birds will be hurrying back home again, and all creatures will be awake once more, and there will be singing at the marsh. There are no songs in winter, Bushy Tail."

The sun had already dropped down toward the hills, for now the days were growing shorter. And suddenly Bushy Tail wanted so much to be inside his own snug burrow that he ran a few steps toward the hillside before he remembered the muskrat.

"Thank you for telling me about winter," he said, turning back. "And now I must get home to my oak tree before the owls begin their hunting."

Goodbye—Until Spring

"Yes," the muskrat told him, "you had best be going now. You will not come to the marsh again until you have wakened from your long winter sleep. But you will come then, Bushy Tail, and the pond lilies and arrow heads will be awake too, the frogs will be singing and I think you will hear Golden Wings, the flicker, drumming on his tree."

"Goodbye, Muskrat," Bushy Tail said. "I am glad you are not afraid of winter, and I will not be afraid either. And I am glad I shall be asleep; that is the best way for chipmunks, isn't it?"

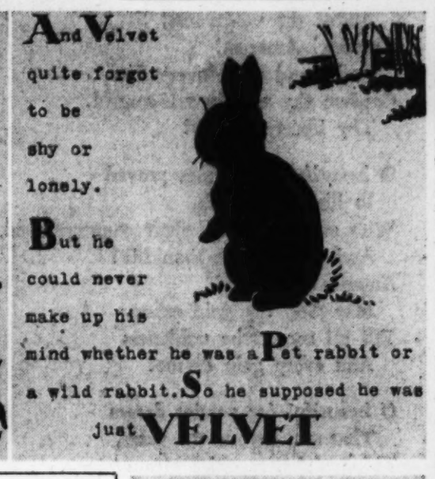
"Yes, that is best," the muskrat answered. "I will think of you often, Bushy Tail, up there under your white oak tree asleep, while the snow piles high around your burrow door."

"I will be safe from the weasel and the fox," Bushy Tail said slowly. "And there will be plenty of food for me to eat when I get hungry. Oh, Muskrat, I think it will be a very pleasant thing to sleep the long sleep! But I wish you did not have to stay here at the marsh through the dreary winter. I do not want you to be lonely, Muskrat."

"I shall not be lonely," the muskrat told him. "I am used to winter, and I shall not mind it."

Without another word, Bushy Tail started toward home, but when he had gone a little way he turned for one last look at the marsh. The cattails were swaying a little now, their stalks rattling lonesomely, and the surface of the pond shivered as the wind passed lightly over it. But the muskrat still lay where Bushy Tail had left him, chewing contentedly on a lily root.

(The End)



Curly-Top

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter One

Boodle, Popkin, and Curly-Top lived with their father, Mr. Benjamin, in an upturned wooden case at the far end of the woodshed. It was a very nice, dry case, and smelt clean and scenty, like a bathroom. On each side of it was stamped in large block letters the words:

TOILET SOAP

which Curly-Top early discovered, by standing on his head, spelt TOILET SOAP.

Mr. Benjamin had made a doorway in the case, and had furnished the one room with all kinds of things he had picked up here and there in order to make it comfortable. In one corner he kept his most precious possession, a twisty horn he had found in the grass where the rams had been fighting. It had been too heavy for him to carry, so he had hidden it beneath a heap of leaves until he could get a long enough piece of string to loop round it. Even then it was difficult to haul it safely over the humps and bumps of the field.

A Difficult Task

"Stand it on its tip," said Mr. Benjamin breathlessly, as he heaved the horn up from the floor and endeavored to fix it into position in a corner. But the horn kept toppling over.

"Why don't you try it the other way up?" said Boodle. "It would stand much better on its open end."

"No, no," said Mr. Benjamin. "That wouldn't do at all. It must stand on its tip." He paused for a moment to wipe his brow with the hand that wasn't holding the horn. "Where is Curly-Top?" he asked. "If we all stood round it we could keep it up between us."

"But we can't spend the rest of our lives holding up a horn," said Boodle.

"What is Curly-Top doing?" asked Mr. Benjamin again.

"Dreaming," replied Popkin.

"Dreaming," repeated Mr. Benjamin. "He's always dreaming. Tell him to come here and help with this horn."

"But I don't know where he has put himself," said Popkin. "He is hiding somewhere so that we shan't know how lazy he is. I haven't seen him since breakfast."

"Well, we'll do it ourselves," said Mr. Benjamin, and with a mighty heave he pushed and pushed the horn until it balanced into the angle between the two walls. It was still rather tipply, however, and he had to pull Boodle's bed and Popkin's bed across the floor to support it. He couldn't pull Curly-Top's bed across the floor because he hadn't got one. He always slept on a pile of soap-flakes that had fallen from the roof of the box and been swept up together. Why he chose to sleep on the soap-flakes his brothers could not imagine, and Curly-Top wouldn't say, because that was his own special secret.

When all had been done Mr. Benjamin stepped back into the middle of the room to see what the horn looked like now that it was fixed.

Making the Steps

"Splendid," he said, "splendid. The only thing we need is a pair of steps."

"A pair of steps!" exclaimed Boodle. "Haven't you got enough things round it already?"

"We must have a pair of steps," repeated Mr. Benjamin, and went out of the house to see what he could find.

The floor of the shed was covered with bits of wood that had fallen from the carpenter's bench, and soon he found one square piece, six short pieces, and four long pieces,

"We shall have a pair of steps in no time if I can lay my hands on the glue pot," he said.

Fortunately the glue pot was in its usual place on the gas ring, and the gas ring was standing conveniently on the floor. Mr. Benjamin, climbing onto a low shelf that jutted out, gripped the end of the stick and waited for the glue to melt.

He felt very satisfied. A horn, he told himself, was far better than a stocking for hoarding money because it had no holes. Nothing would slip out of a horn that stood up firmly on its tip. He would be able to fill it to the brim, and then, when the time came for his sons to go out into the world, he would have a nice sum of money saved up and ready to start them on their way.

A Safe Hiding Place

Mr. Benjamin chuckled to himself. "A nice sum of money—a hornful of money," he sang as the glue began to melt and the stick began to move.

Soon he was stirring merrily, and soon after that he was sticking the pieces of wood together to form a strong pair of steps, and the next day, when the glue was dry, he carried the pair of steps into his house and stood it up by the horn.

Boodle and Popkin watched him curiously.

"What are you going to do with the steps?" they asked.

"Climb to the top of the horn," replied Mr. Benjamin.

"What for?" they asked again.

"I'm going to fill that horn with money," he said.

"With money?" they repeated.

Mr. Benjamin nodded his head.

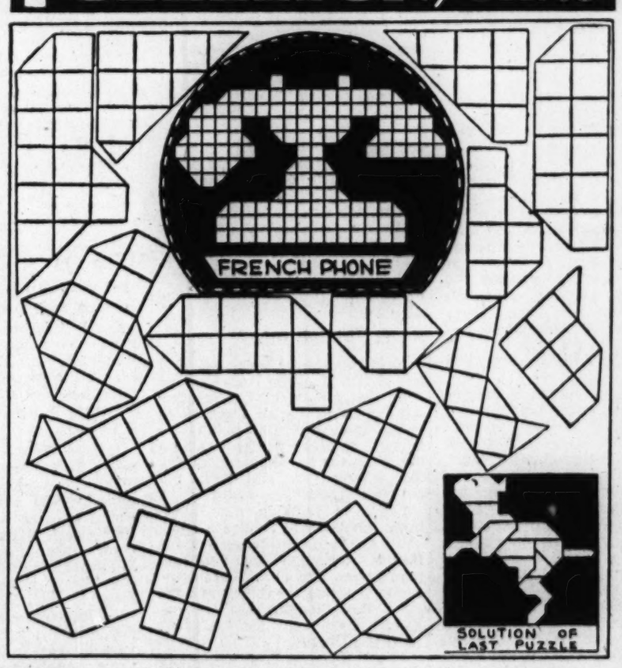
"I'm going to drop a coin into it every day, and when it is time for you to leave home and make your way in the world, you will have a nice sum of money to take with you."

Boodle and Popkin looked very excited, and began to be uncommonly interested in that horn. They stood near at hand whenever Mr. Benjamin climbed to the top of the steps, and listened to the coins sliding down the twisty sides and rattling at the bottom. Every day, they told themselves, the coins would have less distance to drop. At night they lay in their beds on either side of the horn and thought of the time when the money would be divided and they would leave home. Then they would go to sleep and dream of all the surprising things they would do.

But Curly-Top, on his heap of soap-flakes on the far side of the room, listened to their heavy breathing, and to Mr. Benjamin's puffy snores, and thought his own secret thoughts.

(To be continued next Monday)

PUZZLEFUN by SEEMO



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Prizes for Four

By Peter White

A special prize goes this time to Billy Morse, five, of Ithaca, New York, for a nice letter he dictated to his mother. His prize is a lovely book, "Jimmy and Jemima," by Helen Sewell. We think Billy will enjoy the story and the pictures. Here is his letter:

Dear Peter White:

I like the story of "Eliza and the Hearth Rugs," by Henry Beston. I think Eliza's grandmother was nice to get a rug with a dog in it. I am glad that the dog played with Eliza when her grandmother went to sell butter (but it wasn't a real truth dog, was it?).

I have a real dog who doesn't live in a rug. Her name is Cubby, and she is black and white. She sits up and begs and kisses with her tongue and laughs, showing her teeth. She is a great swimmer and catches sticks and balls in the water. I am glad she doesn't live in a rug like Eliza's dog.

I like the names of everyone in the story.

Will you please write some more Chimney Farm stories for me? I like animal stories very much.

Billy Morse

The prize for the best paper from an "under eight" goes to Hazel Joy Woo, seven, of Seattle, Washington, for a nice letter that shows she enjoyed the "At the Shore" stories. Two such good papers came in from girls in the eight-to-eleven class that we are awarding a book to each of them. They are Betty Stuart, ten, of Lawrence, New Zealand (you can all imagine how delighted we were to hear from a reader who lives so far away), and Doris Creer, eight, of Temple City, California.

Hazel Joy's prize is "Willamette Way," by Margot Austin, a beautiful book with lots of pictures in colors, telling the story of a girl who traveled in a covered wagon through the northwestern country. Betty's is "The Bells of Amsterdam," by Ruth Holberg, a lovely story of old Holland, with beautiful pictures in colors, by Richard Holberg. Doris's is "Through the Ant Hill," by Amelia Brookes, the story of a wonderful visit that Peter made to the ant kingdom. Here is Hazel Joy's letter:

Dear Peter White:

Sunday my Uncle took me to the Aquarium. I told him all about the hermit crabs, starfishes, mussels, clams, and scallops. My Uncle was surprised until my Auntie told him about the stories in The Christian Science Monitor. As I talked about the sea anemones, the people around me must have thought I was Poppy Bright!

The page For Children is nice because it has many kinds of stories, funny ones from the Chimney Farm and the kinds that tell about nature.

Hazel Joy Woo

We shall publish the letters sent in by Betty and Doris next Monday.

We make Special Mention of the following boys and girls who sent in very nice papers: Lloyd Creel, nine, of Kinston, North Carolina; Jean Arden, nine, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; John Moritz, seven, of Cheboygan, Michigan, and Kay K. Koebrick, ten, of Spender, Iowa. We hope they will all write for the contest soon again and will win prizes.

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Zorn Etchings at Public Library—New Play at the Plymouth Tonight

Work of Swedish Artist In Third Wiggin Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

The third of the monthly exhibitions placed on view in the Albert H. Wiggin Collection at the Boston Public Library consists of a selection of etchings by the Swedish artist, Anders Zorn. No stranger to Boston, Anders Zorn is well represented in the Museum of Fine Arts, at Fenway Court, and in several local private collections.

Although Anders Zorn is claimed with pride by his native land, his proclivities as an artist typify not a national but world trend. The epoch in which he lived (1860-1920) was one of cultural ferment and social change. Every painter in the western world responded to the pressure and persuasiveness of machinery, big city life, cosmopolitanism. Some artists reacted in a negative way, rejecting urbanity and heralding the unaffected rustic life.

Zorn portrayed the peasant of Dalecarlia and the fisherman of St. Ives, and the Skeri girl. Yet the nostalgia which drew him to the simpler folk of Sweden is comparable with that of Russian, German, Spanish, Italian, and French contemporaries who had dropped the grandiosity and detachment of the classical tradition, and sought and found beauty in the world of daily experience. The scope of subject matter had magnified greatly in a world of rising democracy, just as opportunities for self-expression and recognition were increasing.

* * *

Anders Zorn cultivated a technique which corresponded to that of the open-air painters, the "plein airists." By recording with greater accuracy the effects produced by light on surfaces, the impressionists hoped to impart a more authentic sense of reality. Zorn's etching style evolved in the pursuit of light, in the attempt to capture its fugitive, vibrant quality. Light, playing upon surfaces, endowed them with depth, shape, texture. Zorn was a painter as well as an etcher, and in both media he tried to make the pictorial equivalent as much like natural outdoor illumination as possible.

Zorn's productivity as an etcher was great; he completed nearly 300 plates. He worked with gusto, dedicating his abundant energies to two kinds of subject; personal portraits and figures. The Boston Library exhibition specializes in the former.

The etcher's medium is an art of line. But line lends itself to many methods of handling. A month ago we saw in what a variety of ways James Whistler put the line to work; how decisively his line characterized the boats and docks of the Thames, how veiled and atmospheric the line could be in the Venetian impressions. The Forain etchings shown two months ago were fluid and painterly. But Forain accentuated form and feature beyond naturalism; his light and shade heightened inner character. With Zorn light and shade sustain visual likeness. Forain's line seems casual, thready and erratic; Whistler's is authoritative, sensitive and nervous; Zorn's is positive and bold, struck off in vigorous parallels but enriched with more sensitive indications. His lines swell, taper, hook, and spiral. Each etcher employs the line to the extent of his artistic perception and cultivated skill. Zorn, more limited in vision and technical accomplishment operated to the utmost limits of his artistc stature. There are some for whom those limits are too limited.

* * *

The portrait subjects in the Public Library exhibition include likenesses of artistic and literary luminaries, members of the Zorn family, royalty and peasants. Unlike Rembrandt, whom he admired greatly and sometimes emulated, Zorn could not find a common denominator of humanity, transcending class position. Zorn's folk bear the imprint of position and social class. The artist made up for the privations of just ordinary folk by informing them with a touch of romance; the affluent and privileged were portrayed in fashionable attire and voguish coiffures.

In the library exhibition are Zorn's portraits of Antonin Proust, Madame Simon, Oscar II and Queen Sophia of Sweden. The portrayals are wrought with fervor and bravura. They reveal personality, character. "Emma Rasmussen" smiling and refulgent. "The Artist and His Wife" is a very substantial double portrait, disclosing Zorn's capacity to model solidly when he chose. "Mona," Zorn's mother, is the most moving of all his portrayals, for it is free of the fashionable elements, and is full of feeling.

* * *

"Vicke" is one of the handsomest prints. Executed later in the career of Zorn, it carries on a mood of fun and movement revealed in early prints such as "Valse." The problem of the latter is one of light, this time interior light, while that of the famous "Omnibus" makes something more subtle and involved out of light patterns playing upon surfaces. "Fisherman at Saint Ives" summarizes the best of the artist's qualities, as composer, painter of outdoor light, and humanitarian.

In the workmanship of great etchers we see the medium in respect to its inherent features. The etched line is a bitten line, it is tenacious and energetic; it is variable and adaptable. It is efficient in versatile hands, but it can be prosaic and insensitive. Visiting the Wiggin Collection each month for introduction to, or renewed acquaintance with, the masters of graphic art is a valued experience. In the fine impressions, the masters are seen at the height of their performance.

"Skerrikulla," by Anders Zorn

In the exhibition at the Boston Public Library through September of etchings from the Albert H. Wiggin Collection.

Anders Zorn and His Wife

Etching on view at the Boston Public Library

Season's End At the Bowl In Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Bruno Walter, conducting the Philharmonic Orchestra for the sixth time this summer, rang down the curtain of Hollywood Bowl's twentieth season in a memorable concert on the evening of Aug. 29. The series of 24 concerts has been artistically satisfying, and according to an intermission announcement by W. S. Rosecrans, chairman of the board of directors of the Symphony Association, was concluded with a small financial profit.

The annual award to the most popular attraction of the summer was presented by Mrs. Leiland Atherton Irish, executive vice-president, to the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, whose first of four programs brought 21,062 persons to the Bowl. Lily Pons attracted the second largest audience of some 20,000 persons. The attendance for the summer was more than 280,000.

Bruno Walter has proved to be one of the most popular conductors in the history of the Bowl. The first half of his final program was devoted to works of Beethoven—the "Egmont" Overture, "Leonore" Overture No. 3, and the First Symphony. Walter's Beethoven has vitality and purposeful definition, particularly evident in the "Egmont" score. The symphony was exquisitely played. With the exception of Tchaikovsky's Fantasia, "Francesca da Rimini," the remainder of the program was devoted to music of Berlioz, including the "Roman Carnival" Overture, "Dance of the Will o' the Wisps," "Dance of the Sylphs," and Hungarian March.

* * *

The preceding Tuesday was a red-letter day, featuring the appearance of Vladimir Horowitz, pianist, and Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, conductor. It was a first visit for both, and they gave a heroic performance of Tchaikovsky's Concerto in B flat minor. Horowitz's colossal technique often urges him to excessive speed, but he never distorts the contour of a phrase or slights its musical significance. It was a thrilling performance, and after many recalls, the last movement was repeated.

Steinberg, summoned from Jerusalem a year ago to be Toscanini's assistant conductor of the NBC Orchestra, disclosed unusual ability in the Overture to Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman," and particularly, in Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. There would seem to be no new depths to be discovered in the familiar Symphony in E minor, but it is good to hear the old depths fully plumbed. Steinberg exhibited a real flair for conducting. He knows his orchestra, is alert to dynamics and sensitive to color. His tempos, more rapid than usual, enabled him to build a grand climax in the finale.

* * *

A Wagner program, conducted by John Barbirolli, and introducing the American soprano Helen Traubel as soloist, held the boards on the Thursday night. Although it was Miss Traubel's evening, Barbirolli has done no finer conducting this summer. The performance of his arrangement of excerpts from "Götterdämmerung," climaxed by Brünnhilde's Immolation Scene, was an unforgettable experience. There is vibrancy and power in Miss Traubel's singing. Guided by keen intelligence, the voice is best revealed in phrases demanding nobility of style and temperament, evidenced also in the Narrative of Isolde from "Tristan." There was also "Dich teure Halle" from "Tannhäuser," as well as an extra excerpt preceding the intermission. Barbirolli conducted an orchestral accompaniment wholly commensurate with the demands of the score.

A review of the season brings the happy conviction that appreciation for better music is growing. The significant increase in attendance on symphony nights raises the question if more of the "feature" events cannot be profitably replaced with programs of serious music. The Bowl is preeminently a shrine for symphonic music. Operas must be selected with care and few soloists have the necessary requirements to succeed there. It is noteworthy that the largest audiences turned out for programs and conductors of highest caliber.

The orchestral repertoire was certainly not exhausted this summer. Only two symphonies of Beethoven were heard, two of Haydn, three of Tchaikovsky, and one each of Dvořák, Schubert, Schumann, Franck, Mozart, and Shostakovitch. There was no symphony of Brahms or Sibelius, and no major work from an outstanding American composer.

Noah Beery, Jr., and Noah Beery, Sr., will appear together on the screen in a new serial, "Overland Mail," in which both have featured roles.

Koussevitzky at Rehearsal

The conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra which opens its new season on Oct. 10-11; from a sketch by Donald Greason.

Opening Tonight

At the Plymouth—"Mr. Big," comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane, produced and directed by George S. Kaufman. Cast includes Hume Cronyn, Fay Wray, Betty Furness, Harry Gribbon, Judson Laire, Barry Sullivan, Florenz Ames, E. J. Ballantine, Mitzi Hajos, Sidney Stone and others. Settings by Donald Oenslager. Curtain at 8:30.

Balaban Announces Plans for Equipment

Barney Balaban, president of Paramount Pictures, Inc., announces a new 12-year contract with Electrical Research Products, Inc., under the terms of which Paramount is assured of immediate and complete modernization of all its sound recording and reproducing equipment throughout the period covered by the agreement. The new pact will go into effect immediately, but will extend until 1954, the company's present agreement.

Canadian Premiere For Shavian Film

The Canadian premiere of the film version of Shaw's "Major Barbara," produced by Gabriel Pascal, will take place in the Elgin Theater, Ottawa, Thursday evening under the sponsorship of Princess Alice. Box office receipts will go to the Allied Merchant Seamen's Committee of Canada and the Navy League of Canada.

* * *

Egor Breecher has been signed for a character role in Warner's production, "All Through the Night," starring Humphrey Bogart, and with Kaaren Verne and Conrad Veidt in prominent roles.

* * *

John Garfield will be starred and Raymond Massey will have a prominent role in "Remember Tomorrow." Priscilla Lane will have the leading feminine role and Betty Brewer has been borrowed by Warners from Paramount for the cast.

* * *

Carol Bruce, Martha Raye, and William Gargan head the supporting cast in Universal's new Abbott and Costello film, "Keep 'Em Flying."

* * *

Ernest Truex has been added to the big roster of comics signed by Universal to play in support of Hugh Herbert in his newest starring vehicle, "Nobody's Fool." Filling featured roles in the picture are Anne Gwynne, Jane Frazee, Mischa Auer, Robert Paige and Richard Davies.

* * *

Eight short subjects will be released by Columbia Pictures in September, including the new International Forum featuring Senator Claude E. Pepper, Rear Admiral Harry Yarnell, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Johannes Steel in "Will Democracy Survive?" Among the comedies are Buster Keaton's army camp two-reeler, "General Nuisance," and a domestic farce starring Roscoe Karns. "Show Dogs," a novel World of Sports reel, will present a host of blue ribbon winners from Pekes to great Danes, including the champion fox terrier, Nornay Saddler. Others will be a Cinescope about gadgets, "From Nuts to Soup"; a cartoon, "The Crystal Gazer"; a "Screen Snapshots," and a "Community Sing" of college songs.

Plays for Boston

Maurice Evans may be expected in Boston on Oct. 27 with his new production of "Macbeth." The company will make its debut in New Haven on Oct. 23, and will reach New York on Nov. 11. Judith Anderson will have the role of Lady Macbeth; Viola Keats will be Lady Macduff; Herbert Rudley, Macduff; Staats Costworth, Banquo; and Harry Irvine, Duncan. An incidental score will be provided by Lehman Engel, and costumes will be designed by Lemuel Ayers.

A week earlier, on Oct. 20, Ole Olsen, Chic Johnson, and Carmen Miranda should be here to begin a fortnight in "Crazy House," which is intended to be a successor to "Hellzapoppin" at the Winter Garden in New York.

National Symphony 'Pops'

A new series of Pop Concerts, patterned after the spring series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be inaugurated by the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D. C., on Sept. 22.

The floor of Riverside Stadium—heretofore the scene of boxing and wrestling matches, ice follies and walkathons—will be set with tables to accommodate 1,200. Table service is not possible for those filling the 5,000 balcony and bleacher seats, but there will be two intermissions at each concert, during which those sitting in these sections may get refreshments at the lunch counters.

For its experiment the National Symphony has scheduled a season of six concerts—two concerts a week, on Monday and Thursday evenings, for three weeks. All concerts will begin at 8:30 p. m.

Dr. Hans Kindler will conduct the first concert. The remaining five will be directed by a second conductor to be announced. Soloists are being engaged.

Prices, in keeping with the nature of the concerts, will be low: 35 cents, 60 cents, and $1.

Fight-for-Freedom Group Plans All-Star Show

Stage, screen, and radio will cooperate in the production of "Fun to Be Free," to be presented at Madison Square Garden, Sunday evening, Oct. 5, by the Stage, Screen, Radio, and Arts Division of Fight For Freedom. The show has been written by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, their first collaboration in two years. The all-star cast will be directed by Hassard Short, with Lawrence Schwab in charge of production.

Plans are under way to present the same or a similar revue in 40 or 50 key cities, beginning with Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Miami.

Chairmen of the Division are Helen Hayes and Burgess Meredith; secretary, Louis Schaffer; treasurer, Maxwell A. Kriendler. Theatrical organizations which are co-operating, either officially or through their leading members, include: American Federation of Radio Artists; American Federation of Musicians, Local 802; International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes, Local 1; Theatrical Managers and Agents Union; Screen Actors' Guild; Actors' Equity Association; Ticket Sellers' Division, IATSE; League of New York Theater; Scenic Artists Union, Local 829.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Albert Wiggin collection. Exhibition of etchings by Anders Zorn. Through September.

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering.)

Burnham Studios, 1126 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Joan of Arc stained glass window for the National Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Sept. 9-11. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of XVIII century English portraits. XIX century English landscapes and rare early American furniture.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plan—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Closed to the public until Sept. 15.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5: Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. French prints of the nineteenth century (Print Department), through the summer. The Museum in Education, a loan exhibition of educational material from museums throughout the country. Through Sept. 14. South American Silver. Bronze Baptismal Font, fifteenth century, North German; "Adoration of the Kings," marble relief—Hispano. Flemish. Mid-16th Century. New Accessions Gallery.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Maine

Goose Rocks Beach: Water Color Gallery—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through Sept. 15.

Portland: Sweat Memorial Art Museum—Portland Society of Art exhibits portraits by Willard Cummings and paintings by Karl Zerbe; also collection of old ship portraits. Through Sept. 16.

Massachusetts

Cohasset Harbor: Cohasset Art Galleries—Group exhibition of oils and water colors by Laura Mackay, Margaret Henrichsen and Ruth Mackay. General exhibit continues in lower gallery.

Concord: Concord Art Center—Wash drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott. Pencil drawings by Henry H. Brooks. Through Oct. 15.

Gloucester: Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road—Second annual exhibit of Creative Art of Today.

Hingham: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Lenox: Lenox Library — Sketches by Donald Greason of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Festival.

Marblehead: Marblehead Art Association, King Hooper Mansion Gallery—Annual exhibition for members and invited guests. Through Sept. 12.

Rockport: The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street—Twenty-first annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints.

The Little Red Shop, 163A Granite Street, Pidgeon Cove—Paintings by Hirota; also collection of Oriental art objects.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library (Art Gallery)—Exhibition of Tempera paintings by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through September.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design — New installations of Museum Accessions.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—"Hold On To Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and Burgess Meredith. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Keith-Memorial—"Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 9:53 a. m., 1:21, 4:49, 8:17. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 11:09 a. m., 2:37, 6:05, 9:33.

Kenmore—Cowboy and the Blonde." 2:35, 5:25, 8:25. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett, 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Ice Capades," 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern—"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. "Passage From Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyle," Spenber Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8.

Paramount—"Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 9:20, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:20, 10. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol and Mildred Coles. 9:39, 12:03, 2:27, 5:00, 7:51, 10:06. Stage show 10:55, 1:19, 3:43, 6:52, 9:07.

Scollay—"Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. 10:10 a. m., 1:50, 5:30, 9:10. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 12:40, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater—Raymond Gram Swing. Counterfeit Money. "Those We Love"; travel, Tunisia, Fly Casting, Mack Bennett Comedy, latest news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Stato—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—"Lowell Thomas on American Sea Power," "Do You Think You Know Music," "T. V. A." "Mack Sennett Comedy," "Travel," Disney Cartoon," and 30-minute news digest. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Hurricane Smith," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Lion Has Wings," 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont—"Penny Serenade," Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:30, 8. "Lady Eve," 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10.

Uptown—"Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. "Manpower," George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Billy the Kid," Robert Tayor. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

Regent: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Devil Dogs," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Charlie Chaplin Festival." 3:45, 6:50, 9:45.

Brookline Village: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:50, 4:56, 8:02. "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 3:21, 6:29, 9:33.

Cleveland Circle: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:41, 9:41. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling. 2, 8.

Harvard: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

University: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 2:50, 6:10, 9:40. "Kisses for Breakfast." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Three Sons o' Guns." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ozzie Nelson and Ruby Keeler. "Mutiny in the Arctic." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. 3:03, 9:04. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:54, 7:54.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Moon Over Miami," Betie Grable and Don Ameche. 2:57, 8:19. "I'll Wait for You." 1:39, 7, 9:53.

Park: "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. "Prisoners on Devil's Island." 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "The Get Away," Robert Sterling.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Yount. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 2:30, 8:15. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara. 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "For Beauty's Sake," 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:15, 6:25, 9:40.

Mystic: "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and O. Fitzgerald. 2:05, 8:30. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:30, 9:55.

Maplewood: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Border Vigilantes," 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Orpheum: "Caught in the Draft," Dorothy Lamour and Bob Hope. "Great American Broadcast," Jack Oakie and Alice Faye. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Kisses for Breakfast," 1:55, 7:50. "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 2:50, 6:10, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:45, 8. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:07, 9:32.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 3:40, 8:25. "Hit the Road." 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "I'll Wait for You." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Berry. 2:30, 9:30. "Kisses for Breakfast," 3, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "The Getaway." 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Berry. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers.

Strand: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anne Lee. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and R. Lane.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Three Sons o' Guns." 2 and 8.

Revere: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche and Alice Faye. "Louie Wolf Meets a Lady," Warren William and Jean Muir. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "The Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 2 and 8.

Central: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Meet John Doe," "Footlight Fever." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Repent at Leisure," K. Taylor and Wendy Barrie.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Broadway Limited." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Strange Alibi," 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt and Marjorie Reynolds. 2:09, 8:09. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. 3:16, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable. "Three Sons o' Guns," 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Great Mr. Nobody," Alan Hale. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Reluctant Dragon." "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. 3:20, 7:55. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and H. Parrish. 2:10, 6:45, 10:10.

AMUSEMENTS

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Southern Invasion of Women Golfers Should Gain Favor in National Tourney

Atlanta Girls Stand Chance Of Impressing at Brookline

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A couple of young ladies from Scarlett O'Hara Town in the Deep South stand an excellent chance of making an impression in the 45th national women's amateur golf championship at The Country Club this week, but they would be the last to admit it right now.

In fact, Dorothy Kirby and Louise Suggs of Atlanta, Ga., were looking no further than today's 18-hole qualifying round over the Clyde Street layout, declaring in their best southern accents that if they qualified they would then think about the rest of the week.

The attitude these girls took towards the national tournament was interesting, for both felt the same way. Yet Dot is a seasoned campaigner in national play, while Louise is making her first start.

When asked last night how she felt, Louise merely rolled her eyes upwards and tensed her fists in front of her. Beside her, Dot nodded her head vigorously. "That qualifying round," she said "Just let us get beyond that and then we'll be all right." And in typical Scarlett O'Hara fashion, she indicated that she didn't want to think about the tournament then. It was almost as though she repeated Scarlett's famous words, "I'll think about that tomorrow."

No Handicap

For either girl, however, the qualifying round should prove no handicap, for both are capable of scoring much lower than the 90 which it is thought will be the qualifying deadline by nightfall tonight. Between them they have practically a monopoly on titles in the South.

Louise, who yesterday celebrated her 18th birthday, is the present southern champion and is the title-holder in the "champion of champions" tournament which was held this spring at Punta Gorda Country Club in Florida. In this tourney she beat Betty Hicks, now Mrs. Frank Newell, in the final. Last year she held the Georgia State title, which this year passed to her friend, Dot.

Miss Kirby is now playing in her eighth national amateur, with her best showing coming two years ago when she went to the final only to be defeated by the present defending champion Betty Jameson. In 1937 she won the southern championship, and only this spring she startled the sports world by setting a new world's record for women over 54 holes when she carded an 81-72-72—225 to win the Title-Holders tournament at the Augusta Country Club. This tournament is similar to the Masters' tournament for men, for to be eligible a contestant must have won at least a State championship.

Both of these girls have been playing golf for eight years, although Louise has been competing in tournaments for only two seasons. Both play out of Capital City Country Club in Atlanta, with Louise also belonging to Lithia Springs Golf Club, which was built by her father in 1932 as an investment after he concluded his ball-playing days with Chattanooga, Memphis, Atlanta, and later the New York Yankees. At this course Louise has had a 68—two under men's par, and six under women's figures. She is one of the longest hitters in women's ranks today.

Bobby Helped

Interestingly enough, although both of these girls come from Bobby Jones's home city, only Dot has ever played with him, and she had done that only infrequently. "He has helped me several times on the practice tee at East Lake," Miss Kirby declared, "but really we do not see much of him."

Among these three stars, Atlanta has been kept pretty well supplied with golf titles, and there is now the possibility of course that by the end of the week another title will go winging southward to roost on Peachtree Street. But perhaps, like Scarlett and the girls, we should not think about that now. Let's all think about it tomorrow.

Miss Jameson With a 76 Is Leading Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 8—Miss Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, with a 76, led her closest pursuers, Mrs. James Ferrie of Long Beach, Calif., and Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., by a full two strokes. Both Mrs. Ferrie, a semifinalist last year in her maiden appearance in the national tournament, and Mrs Page, winner in 1937, had 78's. Each scored 39's on each nine.

These two, together with Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., who had a 41-38—79, were the only ones of the first quarter of the field who were able to break 80, and with the way most of the scores were coming in, it appeared as though only a handful of the whole field would be able to get into the 70's.

The bracket of 83 was popular, with no less than seven of the early finishers being tied there, including Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Newton Center, former Massachusetts and Eastern Champion.

The early scores:

Mrs. Archie C. McLave, White Plains, N. Y., 43-52—97.
Mrs. Thomas E. Nolan, Pittsburgh, Pa., 42-46—88.
Mrs. John G. Capers, Haverford, Pa., 43-43—86.
Mrs. Edward Stevens, Greenwich, Conn., 50-44—94.
Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, Mass., 46-45—91.
Mrs. Myron Davy, Chevy Chase, Md., 48-41—89.
Deborah Verry, Marion, Mass., 47-45—92.
Mrs. E. Kyrle Bellew, Los Angeles, Calif., 44-48—92.
Mrs. Willard Howard, Wellesley, Mass., 45-46—91.
Mrs. Charles E. Brainard, Hartford, Conn., (no card).
Kaye Farrell, Vancouver, B. C., Canada (DNS).
Mrs. James M. Robbins, Mount Kisco, N. Y., 43-49—92.
Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J., 38-42—80.
Mrs. James Ferrie, Long Beach, Calif., 39-39—78.
Marcia Perrin, Auburndale, Mass., 52-52—104.
Dorothy Germain, Manoa, Pa., 43-37—80.
Mrs. Lily Harper Martin, Virginia Beach, Va., 42-43—85.
Elinor Evelyn Jones, Albuquerque, N. M., 42-41—83.
Virginia E. Vines, Canton, Mass. (no card).
Mrs. Winthrop G. Dow, Wellesley, 47-47—94.
Mrs. Hayes Dansingburg, St. Paul, Minn., 44-46—90.
Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, Ga., 41-38—79.
Marjorie Harrison, Troy, N. Y., 46-43—89.
Georgia Tainter, Fargo, N. D., 48-43—91.
Mrs. Anna Morrill, Concord, N. H., 53-48—101.
Helen L. Waterhouse, Warwick, R. I., 45-45—90.
Mrs. T. O. McLaughlin, Detroit, Mich., 42-44—86.
Mrs. Charles F. Bartholomew, Dedham, Mass., 43-49—92.
Mrs. Fred Currie, Los Angeles, Calif., 49-46—95.
Mrs. Albert Becker, Englewood, N. J., 44-44—88.
Iva Pilcher, Omaha, Neb., 44-45—89.
Mrs. Willard E. Shepherd, Los Angeles, Calif., 41-42—83.
Gail Wild Springfield, N. J., 43-40—83.
Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., 38-44—82.
Clara Callender, Pasadena, Calif., 43-42—85.
Mary Jane Wilson, Pawtucket, R. I., 43-43—86.
Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Lake Forest, Ill., 47-44—91.
Jan Chase Goodsill, St. Paul, Minn. (DNS).
Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, Perth Worth, Texas, 44-40—84.
Mrs. H. Warren Beard, Newton Center, Mass., 41-42—83.
Mrs. Joseph C. Dey, Jr., Locust Valley, N. Y. (DNS).
Janet C. MacLeod, Williamsville, N. Y., 50-46—96.
Mrs. Charles B. Harding, Rumson, N. J., 44-47—91.
Mrs. Julius A. Page, Jr., Greensboro, N. C., 39-39—78.
Mrs. Harry McNaughton, Plandome, N. Y., 46-43—89.
Mrs. Dewitt E. Untermeyer, Deal, N. J., 40-43—83.
Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., 42-41—83.
Mrs. Raymond S. Patton, Hartford, Conn., 42-43—85.
Betty Jameson, San Antonio, Texas, 35-41—76.

Prides of Georgia

By a Staff Photographer

Competing at The Country Club

Louise Suggs, left, and Dorothy Kirby, both of Atlanta, Ga., are a couple of reasons why the Cracker State can be proud. Each has held the State golf championship, and Louise is the present southern champion while Dot held that title four years ago. Both are here for the women's national amateur championship at T. C. C. in Brookline, and each has the ability to make it interesting for any opponent.

Sports Around the Hub

Busy Sports Schedule

The sports field becomes a busy center locally this week with a mixture of golf, baseball and football. The girls are gracing The Country Club course in the national amateur golf championship all week, the lights will be turned on at Fenway Park Thursday for the Chicago Bears-All Star grid game, and the Red Sox are making a serious bid on home grounds for second place in the American League.

Although the Yankees took some of the steam out of baseball when they clinched first place last Thursday, the Sox are battling for second money. Another point of interest pertaining to the Sox is the local debut of the rookie first baseman, Al Flair. It does not seem possible that anybody but Jimmy Foxx could play first base for the Red Sox, but it begins to look not only possible, but probable.

The Country Club of Brookline is decidedly an exclusive one and the harboring of the women golfers there for their championship is done in behalf of golf and not the club. Since this privately subscribed elaborate sports enterprise is seldom visited by the general public, the toll of permitting wanderers to scuff the beautifully groomed grounds is a sacrifice without thanks. The club probably will lose money staging this tournament and its only satisfaction will be in helping the game.

* * *

Another college football game may be added to the local schedule if the game between Boston University and Cincinnati is shifted from Nickerson Field, Weston, to Fenway Park, Oct. 4. It so happens that both Boston College and Harvard are not playing here, B. C. having an open date and the Crimson will be in Philadelphia to meet Penn. Northeastern and Tufts play elsewhere.

There is quite a gathering of football players at the Lenox these nights as the All-Star players check in for the coming game Thursday. Today they will work out under Coach Swede Nelson at the Riverside Golf Club and while no one expects the team to beat the Bears, they will be well equipped with plays.

* * *

Led by Ted Blackman, New England single blade champion, the Needham Canoe Club won the annual meet at Harvey Beach on the Charles with 37 points yesterday . . . Breed's scored 29 for second place and Samoset and Crescent followed with 26 and 3, respectively.

* * *

Walter Hallett's Tonto from the South Boston Yacht Club won the Indian Class season interclub championship off Squantum yesterday by a fraction in the point column from Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud. Tonto finished seventh in yesterday's race.

* * *

The reports regarding the purchase of a franchise and pro grid team in the National League for Boston by Walter Brown of the Garden are not far fetched. He has been interested for some time but the league state of affairs were influenced too much by certain owners and it may be that next season will be a good time.

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Blocking Backs And Line Depth Needs of Green

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 8 (AP)—Forty-seven candidates, including 12 lettermen, reported to Coach De Ormond "Tuss" McLaughry today as Dartmouth opened fall football workouts.

With the first game against Norwich University only three weeks away, the chief concern of the Indians' new coach oppeared to be finding strength in the vital blocking back spot. Only one man of varsity experience in this position, Walt Anderson, is returning.

Although three seasoned tackles are back, Capt. Charles Pearson, Chick Camp, and Bob Hickey, McLaughry expressed concern over lack of depth in the line.

Among the experienced backs reporting were Ray Wolfe, Ted Arico, Bud Kast and Dale Bartholomew. Other lettermen at the intial practice session were Joe Crowley, Harry Gerber and Red Krumm, ends; Rem Crego and Maury Dampier, centers.

Okeson Moves To Speed Up Substitutions

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Chairman Walter R. Okeson of the Football Rules Committee has called upon "football officials everywhere" to enforce strictly the new unlimited substitution rule so that the collegiate contests they officiate this fall "won't result in fiascos, as did the recent exhibition games in Chicago and New York."

Okeson told 175 leading gridiron officials at the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association clinic that "two to three times as much time was given to substitutions" in the pro all-star games as is allowed under the new rule.

Okeson said the rule clearly stipulates that the ball must be put in play within 25 seconds after the referee places it ready for play, whether the defensive team is set or not.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

No games scheduled.

National League

No games scheduled.

Tomorrow

National League

Boston at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

American League

Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Washington (night).
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	400	114	165	34	107	.413
Cronin	468	90	150	14	89	.321
Fox	255	40	80	0	28	.314
Foxx	442	82	132	18	99	.299
Finney	442	74	125	3	44	.283
Tabor	428	55	121	14	92	.283
Peacock	241	26	68	0	28	.282
Doerr	442	60	120	15	78	.271
Di Maggio	499	103	134	6	41	.269
Pytlak	298	31	80	1	35	.268
Spence	196	22	47	2	26	.237
Newsome	211	24	47	2	16	.223
Flair	5	0	1	0	0	.200
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Cooney	465	47	128	0	25	.316
Hassett	331	40	91	1	25	.275
Rowell	429	46	118	5	52	.275
West	442	62	121	12	64	.274
Waner	277	35	76	2	41	.274
Moore	310	34	84	4	33	.264
Sisti	457	58	118	1	42	.258
Masi	151	15	36	3	16	.238
Demaree	101	18	24	1	10	.238
Miller	490	47	114	6	57	.229
Roberge	88	9	20	0	11	.227
Montgomery	43	2	9	0	1	.209
Gremp	68	5	14	0	6	.206
Berres	236	18	47	1	18	.199
Dudra	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Brown Loses Reserve Center As Team Continues Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE—Brown is without the services of Christy Karafotias from Brockton, Mass., reserve center last season, as the first full practice week of the 1941 football campaign gets under way today with morning and afternoon sessions, under the Bruins' driving new coach, J. Neil (Skip) Stahley. Double sessions will be scheduled for the next fortnight in preparation for the season's opener with Wesleyan at Brown Field, Sept. 27.

Brown candidates reported the past Wednesday, with the majority of the 43 invited players on hand, headed by the brilliant carrier and blocker, Capt. Ernie Savignano, of Newton, Mass.

Two of the opening day absentees, Donald Corzine, junior tackle from Milwaukee, and Edwin H. Richards, Jr., sophomore center, from East Hartford, Conn., arrived later, and got into the first scrimmage of the season on Friday. Anthony Rotelli, a missing guard, who was an outstanding reserve on last year's squad, is expected to report today. He has been taking special work at the university's summer session.

Hard work will be meted out to the Bruins in stiff doses, according to the plan of Coach Stahley and his assistants, all of whom are new this fall to Brown football. Donald Lee Hensley and Frank S. Souchak, former Pittsburgh stars, are varsity line coach and end coach, respectively. Harold W. Kopp, all-around athletic star at Western Maryland under Stahley, is head freshman coach, with William H. H. (Tippy) Dye, nine-letter star at Ohio State, coaching the freshman backs.

In a nutshell, Brown has a fairly inexperienced team. Sixteen lettermen were lost from last year's squad, with nine lettermen available, in addition to 16 varsity reserves of a year ago. Fifteen sophomores who won their freshman numerals, plus three other second-year men, will make some of the seniors work hard to hold their positions.

Stahley's veterans include Bill Crooker, Malden, Mass., center; Captain Savignano and Dick High, of Brookline, Mass., backs; George Delaney, Newtonville, Mass., and Bob Priestley, Melrose, Mass., ends; Rotelli and V. Lloyd Sheehan, Providence, guards; Corzine and Arnold Soloway, Brooklyn, N. Y., tackles. Priestley has not yet reported from his summer hotel job in the White Mountains, but is expected this week.

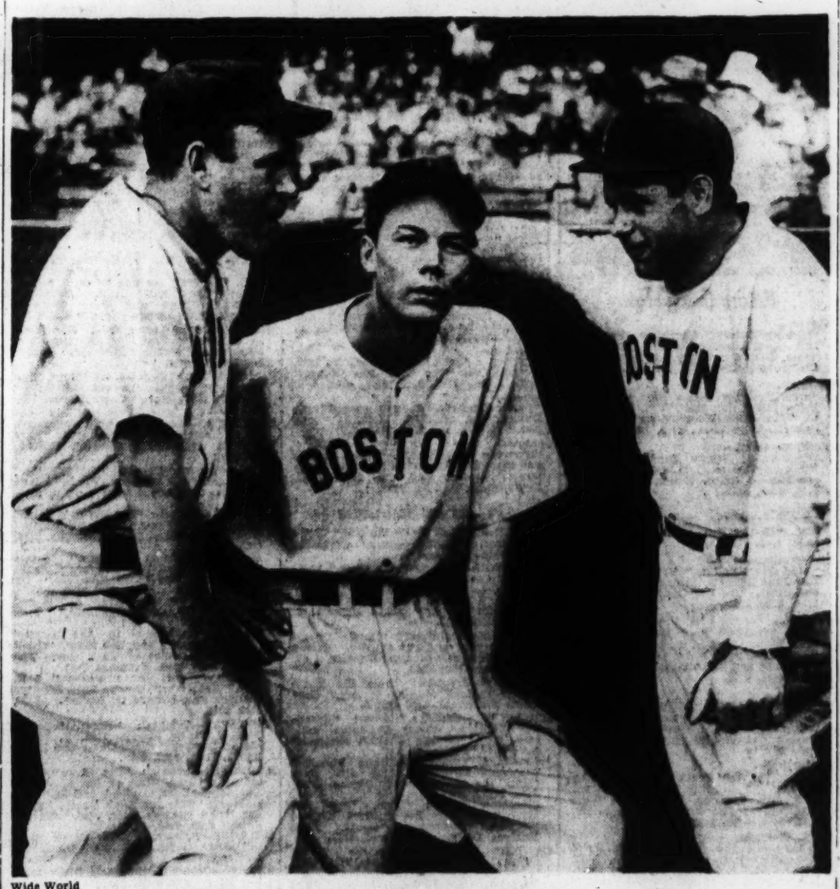
Cubs Buy and Sell

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs announced the purchase today of Walter Lanfranconi, a righthanded pitcher, from Toronto of the International League.

Lanfranconi won eight decisions and lost 15 with Toronto. He will report tomorrow.

The Cubs also announced the outright sale of Vance Page, veteran righthander, who finished the season with the Milwaukee American Association Club, to Los Angeles of the Pacific Coast League.

Sox Veterans Welcome Rookie



Wide World

Left to Right: Manager Joe Cronin, Al Flair and Jimmy Foxx

Recalled from the Baltimore International League club over the week end, Flair played first base against the Yankees Saturday at New York, getting one hit in four tries. He is expected to battle Tony Lupien for Foxx's berth next spring, a matter about which Foxx himself may have something to say.

Maine Grid Teams Begin Field Work

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 8 (AP)—Football squads of Bates and Colby will hold their opening practice sessions today, following the University of Maine and Bowdoin in the seasonal ritual which precedes every gridiron campaign.

A squad of 30 men will troop onto Bates' Garcelon Field to work out in the first session of the year with new coach Raymond "Ducky" Pond, former Yale mentor.

At Waterville, 27 candidates will report to Nelson Nitchman, who a year ago was at Union College.

Bowdoin and Maine men reported a week ago.

Veterans Lost

Bates' schedule calls for two workouts each day, with blackboard drills morning, afternoon and night. Nine lettermen, including a complete backfield, have been lost to the squad, but there are eight veterans left. They're Tom Flanagan and Mickey Walker, backs; Red Francis, Johnny James and Norm Marshall, ends; Johnny Sigsbee and George Parmenter, guards, and tackle Johnny McDonald. The playing season opens Sept. 27 with Amherst.

Though Colby's hopefuls report for the first time today, it will not be their first contact with the game. Nitchman, a thorough sort of fellow, has been dunning the boys all summer with letters, prescribing exercises, diagramming basic plays and defensive formations, and telling them to expect contact work right off the bat.

New Ticket Policy

Colby opens with City College of New York in Waterville with a new ticket policy. Soldiers, sailors or marines won't have to pay to go to the White Mules' home games, providing they're in uniform, Athletic Director Gilbert F. Loebs says.

Coach Adam Walsh, a veteran of six years at Bowdoin, is concentrating on his light but nimble backs.

Six more lettermen are expected to show up before the week's end, making up a squad which is one of the smallest ever. Bowdoin starts off with Tufts at Medford.

Rugged Sessions

Coach Eck Allen at Maine—another newcomer—has driven his proteges through two rugged sessions a day and it looks as though that routine would continue for a while.

Eleven lettermen turned out for the Maine workouts, including Ed Barrows, son of the former Governor, who has been a regular and impressive performer at fullback for two years.

Maine's season opens with Rhode Island at Orono.

Oddities

In a streak of 10 straight games only 20 runs, earned and unearned, were scored against Hiram Bithorn, Hollywood pitcher.

Sunday baseball didn't pay in Grand Rapids, Mich., so the club cut it out and attendance picked up. A Sunday game drew 91; a Saturday night double header drew 2500.

Bass and Hooks formed a battery for Chattanooga the past season.

Disregarding signals and making other miscues brought punishment to the whole team of the Idaho Falls club in the Pioneer league. The manager made all of them report at 8 a. m. for practice.

Red Sox Open Final Home Stay by Playing Tigers

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back home for their final Fenway Park stretch of the season, the second-place Red Sox tomorrow open a two-game series with the Detroit Tigers. It will be Dick Newsome in the opener and Charley Wagner following on the mound for the locals, who also engage the Browns, White Sox, Indians, and Yankees in that order before closing out their 1941 American League schedule in Washington and Philadelphia.

The Red Sox must win both games here to tie the Tigers for the year. Del Baker already has taken 11 out of 20 from Joe Cronin.

Back in Second

The day the Yankees beat them at Fenway and made the pennant a mathematical certainty, the Red Sox yielded the runner-up berth to the White Sox. But Cronin climbed back up there two days later by winning the opener of the week-end series at Yankee Stadium. As Jimmy Dykes had trouble with the Browns, Joe was able to stay there. His margin, however, is a mere half game.

The Tigers are hot. They have won nine of their most recent 11 starts, including three straight from the Indians, and are on the crest of a late-season wave which may land them back in the first division. In fourth place, the disappointing Indians are only one half game in front of the on-rushing Bengals.

Williams at .413

As they struggle to finish behind the Yankees, the Red Sox continue to get sensational hitting from Teddy Williams. The Kid put on a show yesterday at New York, getting two doubles, a single and base on balls in five tries. Consequently his average today is .413, an even 50 percentage points ahead of his closest rival, who at the moment is Cecil Travis of the Senators. Ted also leads with 34 homers, and at 108 runs batted in, is closing in on Joe Di Maggio's 112 and Charley Keller's 122.

Meanwhile, the Braves will head for Cincinnati where they open their final tour of the National League's West tomorrow. Casey Stengel's boys opened everybody's eyes yesterday by pounding Phillie pitching for 35 hits, totaling 50 bases, and scoring 27 runs. For the first time in months, the locals gave Manny Salvo big league support in the twin bill opener. Tom Earley won his fifth game in the second.

Two Rookies

The week end marked the big league debuts of two Boston rookies. At Yankee Stadium the Red Sox used Al Flair at first base on Saturday and as a pinch hitter yesterday. He was schooling with the Baltimore club during the summer and in the spring is expected to fight it out with Tony Lupien for Jimmy Foxx's job. The Braves yesterday introduced Johnny Dudra, the former Bridgeport infielder, at third base. But as he did not appear until late in the second game, he was without fielding or batting chances.

The Braves will figure in their circuit's pennant thriller again before the curtain drops. They are scheduled to play a double-header at St. Louis on Sept. 17 and a single the following afternoon. On Sept. 24 and 25 they meet the Dodgers in single games at Braves Field.

* * *

Shorts . . . Dick Newsome will be after his 17th victory tomorrow . . . He already has beaten Detroit twice . . . Ted Williams probably made his batting crown a mathematical cinch on Sunday when he went up to bat the 400th time . . . No A. L. champion can be under that level . . . Three Red Sox regulars arrived at the 442 at bat level at the same time—Jimmy Foxx, Lou Finney and Bobby Doerr . . . Dom Di Maggio needs one more official time up to reach 500.

* * *

Ray Berres' initial home run was an inside-the-park affair . . . Philadelphia's Stan Benjamin was remembered yesterday by his pals in Framingham . . . Johnny Cooney is back up to .316 . . . Eddie Miller had six out of 10 in the Phillie twin bill . . . Max West is hitting the ball better, but was benched when hit in the face by a Paul Waner foul . . . Mike Ryba has relieved 36 times, and won six games . . . Jack Wilson has started a new losing streak of five in a row . . . Even the Yankees are rooting for the Dodgers.

Local Box Scores

Braves

Yesterday
First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Roberge 2b	5	1	2	2	4	2	0
Cooney cf	5	2	4	5	5	0	0
Demaree cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	1	2	2	8	0	0
Gremp 1b	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
West lf	5	3	2	7	2	0	0
Waner rf	5	4	4	4	0	0	0
Miller ss	4	3	4	6	3	3	0
Sisti 3b	4	2	0	0	0	1	0
Berres c	4	0	1	1	6	1	0
Montgomery c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Salvo p	3	1	1	2	0	2	0
Totals	44	17	20	27	27	12	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Murtaugh 2b	3	0	1	1	2	6	0
Mueller 2b	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Benjamin rf	5	0	0	0	2	0	1
Marty cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Rizzo cf	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
Etten 1b	4	0	1	1	7	1	0
Livingston 1b	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Litwhiler lf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
May 3b	3	2	1	1	2	2	1
Bragan ss	2	0	0	0	1	3	0
Marnie ss	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Warren c	3	1	2	3	7	0	0
Harman c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Blanton p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Grissom p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masterson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Klein	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	10	13	24	8	4

*Batted for Masterson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	1	2	2	2	4	0	—	17
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	— 6

Runs batted in, Etten 2, May, Warren 2, Blanton, Roberge 3, Hassett 2, West 3, Waner 2, Berres 2, Salvo 2, Miller, Montgomery. Two-base hits, Rizzo, Litwhiler, Warren, Cooney, Salvo. Three-base hit, West. Home run, West. Stolen base, Miller. Sacrifices, Bragan, Marty. Double plays, Miller, Roberge and Hassett; Benjamin and Warren. Left on bases, Philadelphia 5, Boston 10. Base on balls, by Blanton, by Grissom 2, by Jones, by Masterson 3, by Salvo 2. Struck out, by Masterson 3, by Salvo 2. Hits, off Blanton, 7 in 2 1-3 innings; off Grissom, 3 in 1 inning; off Jones, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Masterson, 4 in 2 1-3 innings. Losing pitcher, Blanton. Umpires, Pinelli, Barlick, Ballanfant. Time, 2h. 15m.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Roberge 2b	4	2	2	2	5	3	0
Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Demaree cf	4	2	2	2	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	1	1	6	0	0
Gremp 1b	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
West lf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rowell lf	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Waner rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	3	4	0	1	0
Sisti 3b	4	1	3	4	0	1	0
Dudra 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berres c	4	2	2	3	5	1	0
Montgomery c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	2	1	1	2	0	2	0
Totals	37	10	15	23	27	12	2
PHILADELPHIA							
Murtaugh 2b	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Benjamin, rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Rizzo, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marty cf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Etten 1b	2	0	1	1	8	1	0
Litwhiler lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
May 3b	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Podgajny p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bragan ss	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Marnie ss	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Livingston c	3	0	0	0	4	2	0
Hoerst p	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hughes p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mueller 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	4	4	24	11	1

Boston	0	3	2	3	0	0	2	0	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0— 1

Runs batted in, Berres 3, Rowell 2, Demaree, Hassett, West, Waner, Earley. Two-base hits, Sisti, Earley. Home runs, Rowell, Berres. Double plays, Hoerst and Etten; Earley, Berres and Hassett; Miller, Roberge and Gremp. Left on bases, Philadelphia 8, Boston 4. Base on balls, by Hoerst, by Earley 4, Struck out, by Hoerst 2, by Podgajny, by Earley 2. Hits, off Hoerst, 8 in 3 1-3 innings; off Hughes, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; off Podgajny, 4 in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Earley, Marty. Losing pitcher, Hoerst. Time, 1h. 52m. Umpires, Barlick, Ballanfant, Pinelli. Attendance, 7,161.

Week-End Golf

Emery Stratton of Charles River and Walt McAnnally of Dallas, Texas, yesterday won the Charles River invitation four-ball tournament by defeating W. S. Young and Lawrence Cochrane of Tedesco 1 up in the final . . . At United Shoe Jerry Gianferante of Brattleboro, Vt., and Ted Bishop of Woodland won the second annual N. E. P. G. A. pro-amateur sweepstakes . . . Gianferante got a birdie three at the 18th hole to defeat Sergeant John Thoren and Corp. R. W. "Bobby" Knowles of Camp Edwards 1 up . . . Walter Hall yesterday won the City of Brockton open championship when he finished his 54-hole stint with a total of 227 strokes . . . He had a 78 yesterday afternoon at Thorny Lea course, a 75 at Brockton yesterday morning, and a 74 at D. W. Field Municipal course Saturday . . . Leo Martin will he honored at his home club, Trapelo, next Saturday for having won the state amateur championship . . . He was similarly honored last year for winning the New England championship . . . M. G. A. tournaments on the schedule this week include the open tourneys at Haverhill and Longmeadow on Friday and Saturday . . . In addition Bear Mill will hold a mixed foursome tournament Wednesday, Belmont will stage a member-guest four-ball affair Thursday through Sunday, and Tedesco will hold an invitation four-ball tourney Friday through Sunday . . . On Wednesday the 23rd annual automotive trade tournament will be held at Commonwealth.

Springfield Team Wins

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 8 (AP)—The Gilbert and Barker team of West Springfield won the right to represent the Middle Atlantic states in the national tournament of the Amateur Baseball Congress by nosing out the Linden, N. J., A. A. 2 to 1 yesterday before a crowd of 6,500. Linden reached the final by edging New Auburn, Maine, 5-4.

Definition

Cub Manager Jimmy Wilson's definition of a hitting slump is: "A slump is where you don't see the ball, and if you do do, you almost fall down hitting at it. A slump is where you look past the pitcher and see 22 outfielders and 10 infielders, daring you."

Red Sox

Yesterday

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sturm 1b	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
Rizzuto ss	4	2	2	2	0	1	0
Henrich cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Keller lf	2	2	2	3	0	0	0
Bordagaray lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	1	2	3	2	1	0
Priddy 3b	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
Gomez p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Murphy p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	8	12	16	27	9	0
BOSTON							
D. Newsome ss	6	1	2	2	1	2	1
Finney rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	1
Williams lf	4	1	3	5	4	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	2	2	8	1	0
Doerr 2b	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DiMaggio cf	5	0	1	1	2	1	0
Peacock c	3	1	1	1	8	0	0
Wilson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryba p	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
*Flair	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Pytlak	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	40	5	13	15	24	9	2

*Batted for Doerr in sixth. †Batted for Ryba in seventh. ‡Batted for Johnson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	—	8
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0—	5

Runs batted in, Dickey 2, Keller 2, Foxx, Gordon 2, Priddy, Finney, Williams, Tabor 2. Two-base hits, Williams 2, Keller. Home run, Gordon. Stolen bases, Rizzuto, Dickey. Left on base, New York 5, Boston 14. Base on balls, by Wilson, by Gomez 6. Struck innings; off Gomez, 9 in 5 innings (none Wilson, 6 in 2 innings (none out in third); off Ryba, 3 in 4 innings; off Johnson, 1 in 3 innings; off Gomez, 9 in 5 innings (none out in sixth); off Murphy, 4 in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Wilson (Selkirk). Winning pitcher, Gomez. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan, and Quinn. Time, 2h. 7m. Attendance, 22,822.

Bobby Riggs and Sarah Palfrey Cooke Carry Off Tennis Honors at Forest Hills

Kovacs Lets Down After Brilliant First-Set Play

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—After playing one set of great tennis, Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., came apart and surrendered the national men's tennis championship to Bobby Riggs of Clinton, S. C., in a manner that mystified and disappointed a crowd of 10,000 in the Forest Hills Stadium.

Nobody realized quite how it happened, but after having won the opening set at 7-5 with a sustained display of brilliant tennis, Kovacs let down, lost his touch completely and was routed in the next three heats by his determined little opponent, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

"You got to admire the little guy," said George Hudson, coach of Kovacs for eight years. "He lost that first set to Kovacs on its merits. But he realized when the next set started that Frank was pressing—trying to win it quick So he sat back and began waiting for Frank to miss. He won 12 straight points, and from then on it was too bad.

"The smartest thing he did, though, was when he talked Kovacs into playing the fourth set without an intermission. He knew if they stopped to rest I would get hold of Frank and make him ease up—make him use his slow, high-bounding service and get into the net. But Kovacs fell for it, and I lost my only chance to get out there and put him wise.

Can't Be Done

"Riggs told me later he expected to see me come running out there and tell Kovacs what was happening to him. But you can't do that in the championships, and Bobby knew it."

Bobby's service was far better than in previous years, among other things. The last 13 times he served he lost only 10 points, and that is a record that belongs in the books.

But, apart from that, Riggs was far too good. He couldn't miss. His returns were "solid," whereas his gifted young opponent pounded them into the net and outside the lines.

Sarah Wins at Last

The new women's champion is Sarah Palfrey Cooke, and it is about time. She trimmed Pauline Betz of Los Angeles and Florida in their final match, 7—5, 6—2. Mrs. Cooke has been co-holder of the national doubles crown on eight occasions. The women's field possibly is not what it has been, but, still, it is something to win the championship.

Arthur McPherson of New York won the national veterans' tennis championship by defeating the noted French player, Jacques Brugnon, 6—2, 6—2, in the final match. The tournament is for players over 45.

Brugnon, famous as a member of the "four musketeers," French Davis Cup team, was badly handicapped yesterday by an ailing back and offered weak competition. The new champion succeeds Watson M. Washburn, former American Davis Cupper, whom he beat in the semifinals.

McPherson was a native of Russia and played most of his earlier tennis in that country.

Point Score

By the Associated Press

New York, N. Y.

Following is the point score of the final match in the national tennis championships between Frank Kovacs and Bobby Riggs, with Riggs serving first:

First Set

Riggs	1	4	4	1	1	2	5	5	6	2	2	0	6—34—3				
Kovacs	4	2	1	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	0	4	4—42—7				

Second Set

Riggs			4	4	4	0	4	4	4—24—6
Kovacs			0	0	0	4	2	2	2—10—1

Third Set

Riggs	0	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4—28—6
Kovacs	4	1	1	0	4	1	6	2	2—21—3

Fourth Set

Riggs	4	1	4	3	4	1	4	4	4—29—6
Kovacs	0	4	1	5	1	4	0	2	0—17—3

Stroke Analysis of the Four Sets

	Aces	PL	Outs	Nets	DF
Riggs	10	24	27	26	1
Kovacs	6	30	40	38	4

Pollet, Rookie Cardinal Pitcher, Pleases Manager

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8 (The Special News Service)—They are calling Howard Pollet (pronounced pah-let) the greatest rookie pitcher prospect since Dizzy Dean.

He is a left-hander but rivals Diz in every other way—except talking. Yet, even Diz at his best was never more certain of himslf than the Cardinals' new boy plucked off their Houston farm in late August. He proved this his very first day in the big show.

It was a crucial moment in the ba" game. The Cards were leading by a single run and the Braves had runners on first and third with only one out.

Tough Spot

A tough spot, one would think, for a young pitcher hardly out of his teens and fresh from a minor league farm facing big league hitters for the first time. Manager Billy Southworth hustled from the dugout to confer with the veteran catcher, Gus Mancuso, who was breaking in the youngster.

"I think we'd better send in another pitcher," Southworth said. "We have this young fellow in a tough spot, and I think it only fair to call on an older head."

Then young Pollet spoke up, calmly but with conviction:

"Mr. Southworth, I'm not in any spot. I like spots like this one."

"All right, then, stay in there and get them out," Southworth replied.

Retired Next Two

Howard, unperturbed, returned to the mound showing no strain whatsoever and retired the next two batters in order on five pitched balls, one on a strikeout.

And so the kid from New Orleans, probably the most sensational minor league pitcher of the year, won the first major league game of his career to become a star almost overnight. To prove it wasn't chance he won two of his next three starts, one of them a three-hit shutout. A remarkable beginning for a 20-year-old lad.

In winning his first time out before a home town crowd—35,000—many of whom undoubtedly went out on a Labor Day afternoon to see what the much publicized kid had on the ball—Pollet not only pitched six-hit ball against the troublesome Pittsburgh Pirates but came up to bat in the sixth inning with the bases loaded and singled to drive the two clinching runs across the plate.

"I had a hunch he (Bob Klinger) was going to throw me that kind of a ball," the kid said on the rubbing table afterward. "I felt a hit coming on when I stepped up there."

Several Jams

Bad breaks in some of those early games put him in several jams, but through every one he maintained the poise of a veteran and won the praise of not only his own manager and teammates but of an opposing manager, Casey Stengel of the Braves.

"That boy has something," Casey agreed. "In fact the Cardinals have something."

Pollet is a fast ball artist and has a good change of pace for a youngster. Asked what he thought about pitching to major league batters, he replied seriously, "Sure it is tougher, you have to concentrate more, but if you get the ball where you want it it doesn't make much difference whether he is a major leaguer or sandlot player."

Pollet is a handsome, dark-haired, slender chap who looks more like a movie actor or college boy than a big league pitcher experiencing sudden fame and the possibility of jumping from the minors into world series spotlight in less than two months' time.

Broke Own Rule

Branch Rickey broke one of his own rules in acquiring Pollet to brace the Redbirds in their red hot pennant drive. It has been the almost unalterable policy of Rickey not to disturb a star on a farm club during the heat of a minor league campaign.

However, in the case of Pollet, the Houston team, for which Pollet had won 20 games already this season, was 24 games ahead of the second-place club at the time and a virtual cinch to win the Texas League championship.

Rickey has had his eye on Howard ever since a Cardinal scout yanked him off a New Orleans American Legion junior team in 1938, before he was 18 years old.

They thought Dizzy Dean was some punkins when he held Texas League batters to an average of 1.59 earned runs a game. Pollet's earned run record was 1.09.

Pollet reads Shakespeare, collects classical music records and eventually would like to become an English teacher.

He is investing his money in Defense Savings Bonds.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 7

International League

Jersey City 10-7, Baltimore 5-4.
Syracuse 7-3, Newark 2-5.
Montreal 3, Toronto 2.
Rochester 4, Baltimore 2.

American Association

Louisville 5-5, Columbus 4-4.
Indianapolis 5-5, Toledo 1-10.
Kansas City 12-8, St. Paul 2-0.
Minneapolis 9-6, Milwaukee 7-6.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5-5, Los Angeles 1-4.
San Diego 4-1, Hollywood 2-2 (first 10 innings).
Oakland 11-1, Sacramento 2-2.
San Francisco 12-2, Portland 2-1.

Texas League

Fort Worth 5, Houston 1.
Beaumont 12, Tulsa 6.
Shreveport 14-2, Oklahoma City 6-7.
Dallas 9, San Antonio 3.

Southern Association

Little Rock 2-8, Knoxville 0-3.
Memphis 4-9, Nashville 1-6.
New Orleans 9-8, Chattanooga 1-3.
Atlanta 7, Birmingham 3.

Eastern League

(Final playoff)
Williamsport 4, Elmira 0.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	88	47	.652	
St. Louis	84	49	.632	3
Cincinnati	73	60	.549	14
Pittsburgh	72	61	.541	15
New York	62	69	.473	24
Chicago	61	75	.449	27½
Boston	54	77	.412	32
Philadelphia	38	94	.288	48½

Results Sept. 6

Philadelphia 4, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 4, New York 1.
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 4.

Results Sept. 7

Boston 17, Philadelphia 6.
Boston 10, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Brooklyn 13, New York 1.
Brooklyn 4, New York 3. (10 innings).
St. Louis 11, Cincinnati 7.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 2.

Bask in Victory Plaudits

Wide World

National Net Champions

NEW YORK CITY—Left to right: Bobby Riggs and Sarah Palfrey Cooke, who won the men's and women's United States Lawn Tennis Association singles titles after a week of competition on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. Riggs defeated Frank Kovacs, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, and Mrs. Cooke defeated Pauline Betz, 7—5, 6—2. It was the 37th title in national play for Mrs. Cooke. Riggs won the men's championship two years ago.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

CAMP PERRY, Ohio—Ransford Triggs, Madison, N. J., captures national all-around small bore rifle championship, scoring 3,189 of possible 3,200. Harry W. Reeves, Detroit, wins all-around pistol championship for second straight year with score of 2,564 of possible 2,700. Lee Echols, Nogales, Ariz., won national trophy individual title with oldest Colt automatic .45 caliber pistol in existence outside of a museum with 283 of 300 score. Mrs. John W. Cole of Minneapolis took women's small bore rifle title with a score of 3,177 with 202 X's. The American Dewar team of 20 men beat Canada's team in a special match, 7,949 to 7,868.

New York—Bobby Riggs wins national singles tennis title for second time in three years, routing Frank Kovacs, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3; Sarah Palfrey Cooke whips Pauline Betz, 7—5, 6—2, in women's final.

Chicago—Crowd of 23,000, said to be greatest in American golf history, sees Byron Nelson win $11,000 Tam o' Shanter open tournament, shooting 70 on final round for total of 278, one stroke ahead of Ben Hogan and Len Dodson.

San Diego, Calif.—San Diego wins American Legion junior baseball championship, beating Berwyn, Ill., 5-3 to sweep three game series.

Philadelphia — Jimmy Mullen, Richmond, Va., wins $6,000 Sir Thomas Lipton outboard motorboat trophy, winning all three heats of race.

Akron, Ohio—Cleveland Rams whip Pittsburgh Steelers, 17-14, in opener of National Pro Football League season.

Skaneateles, N. Y.—John M. Stern captured national Lightning class yacht championship regatta when Howard Siddon, who skippered yacht Beth home in all three races. was disqualified in the second race for a foul start.

Durham, N. C.—Harvey L. Potter, former three-sport star at Williams College, appointed varsity and wrestling coach and instructor in physical education at Duke University.

Yorklyn, Del.—Poyner J. Jones, Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, turned in 95 breaks from 22-yard line to win high gun trophy in the 100 handicap target event, feature of the closing day trapshooting over the traps on the Clarence Marshall estate. Mrs. Isaac Andrews, Spartenburg, S. C., finished high among women with 92 clays.

New York—Heavy northwesterly winds caused cancellation of the final two races in national canoe-sailing championship series. The national titles as a result were awarded on the basis of the results of Saturday's one race.

The 1941 national champions are Hans Waldinger, Edgewater, N. J., in open cruising class; John Stierstorfer, New York, international decked-sailing class; Julie Hirsch and Walter Mazaika of New York in the Class B division and Hans Lehsau, another New York entry in Class C.

Texas League

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 8 (AP)—Official final Texas League standings:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Houston	103	50	.672
Tulsa	86	66	.566
Shreveport	80	71	.530
Dallas	80	76	.513
Fort Worth	78	76	.506
Oklahoma City	69	85	.448
Beaumont	68	84	.447
San Antonio	58	96	.377

International League

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Final official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	100	54	.649
Montreal	90	64	.584
Buffalo	83	65	.575
Rochester	84	68	.553
Jersey City	74	76	.492
Syracuse	69	83	.458
Baltimore	58	94	.382
Toronto	47	107	.305

Dodgers Widen National Lead to Three Contests

By the Associated Press

Around and about in the National League today, the boys and girls were wondering if maybe the Brooklyn Dodgers haven't been reading the Yankees' mail to find the Bronx Bombers' secret. What was once a sizzling race, as close as the installment man chasing his monthly payment for the piano, has now become actually about as close as Bill Terry and the baseball writers.

At this writing, "Dem Bums" are bouncing along on a three-game lead, and they'll hold it all day today, for the whole outfit, National and American Leagues both, take a holiday. Tomorrow, the Brooklyns head West, make a brief stop in Chicago, and then hold their absolute-last "crooshal" series with the second-place Cardinals Thursday, Friday and Saturday in St. Louis.

Need Three

And if the Dodgers reach St. Loo with their three-game edge still in one piece, or a reasonable facsimile thereof, the hustle guys from the Mississippi must sweep the three-game set to even keep hoping they'll win the flag.

The bottom didn't quite fall out of the House of Cards during the week end, but the foundation took on a marked resemblance to grape jelly when Cincinnati grabbed Saturday's single contest and split yesterday's twin bill by picking up a 5-2 decision in the nightcap after the Gas Housers won the opener, 11-7.

While this was going on, the Dodgers were proving—to Bill Terry in particular and 34,361 Ebbets Field customers in general—that Brooklyn is still in the league. They did this by sweeping a three-game set with the Giants, climaxing the job with yesterday's impressive double-header win.

Higbe's 20th

In the opener, the Brooks beat their ancient enemies, 13-1. Kirby Higbe tossed a six-hitter to become the National League's first 20-game pitching winner of the year. Dolph Camilli clouted his 31st and 32nd homers and knocked in five runs.

The nightcap, however, was a horse from a different garage. The Terry Terriers whacked Whitey Wyatt for three runs in the seventh inning to take the lead. However, in the ninth, Ducky Medwick's single sent two tallies home to tie, and in the tenth Pete Reiser poked out a hit to push a run across for a 4-3 Brooklyn win.

The Cards won their opener only after they almost tossed it away. They were rolling along on a 6-1 edge until the Reds blew Howard Krist right out of there with a five-run game-tying spree in the seventh. But St. Louis came back with five markers in the same inning, and from there on it was a breee. The nightcap, cut to eight innings by darkness, saw Elmer Riddle toss a seven-hitter for the Cincinnati win.

Stretch Lead

To the Yankees, who already have their American League championship stowed away, all this hullabaloo was as much fun as the time your Aunt Agnes slipped down the cellar stairs carrying a basket of eggs. They slapped the second-place Boston Red Sox, 8-5, yesterday to stretch their league lead to 20½ games

The St. Louis Browns exercised their superiority on the third-place Chicago White Sox again for a 3-1 win behind Denny Galehouse, and Tommy Bridges celebrated "Bridges Day" at Briggs Stadium by treating himself to a six-hit elbowing job for a 4-1 Detroit victory over Cleveland. Washington climbed to a half-game from the doorway out of the cellar by trouncing the Athletics twice, 3-2 and 4-2.

Vallie Eaves served up a five-hitter and pitched the Chicago Cubs to a 3-1 triumph over the Pittsburgh Pirates. But the day's biggest laugh was the howl Casey Stengel turned loose when his Braves, the supposed hitless wonders, sprayed 35 hits to pretty nearly all sections of Boston to pound the Phillies twice, 17-6, and 10-1.

British Soccer

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 8 (CP Cable)—A crowd of 40,000 persons Saturday saw Rangers beat Celtic 3-0 in a Scottish Southern League football game.

Clyde challenged Rangers for the leadership of the league by winning a home game from Partick Thistles 4-2 on a pair of late goals.

In the Northeastern League Rangers were hardpressed to earn a 1-1 draw at Aberdeen.

A crowd of 10,000 saw an unknown forward, R. Lewis, score five goals to give Arsenal, the leader, a 7-2 victory over Crystal Palace in the New London League.

Bristol City traveled to Wolverhampton and scored a 2-1 win over the youthful South of Englanders, the second Bristol victory over the same team in two weeks.

Money Winners

CHICAGO (AP)—Leading pro golf money winners of the year to date:

Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., $14,933.
Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., $9,998.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, $8,752.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., $8,488.
Johnny Bulla, Chicago, $7,993.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., $6,068.
Lloyd Mangrum, Monterey Park, Calif., $5,537.
Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass., $4,617.
Lawton Little, Monterey Peninsula, Calif., $4,471.
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., $3,766.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $3,544.
Jimmy Demaret, Noroton, Conn., $3,323.
Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, Mo., $3,250.

P. G. A. Harry Vardon Point Standing

Ben Hogan	477
Sam Snead	374
Byron Nelson	344
Craig Wood	338
Lloyd Mangrum	204
Clayton Heafner	196
Horton Smith	172
Vic Ghezzi	170
Harold McSpaden	147
Gene Sarazen	127
Ralph Guldahl	107
Jimmy Demaret	95
Jimmy Hines	88

Really Earned It

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Sept. 8 (AP)—Ernest Pieper, Jr., is California amateur golf champion, and he really earned the title.

He tried for it 14 times, 11 times qualifying for the championship flight. Once before he reached the semifinals only to be eliminated 10 and 8. Yesterday he made the grade 4 and 2.

Southern Association

ATLANTA, Sept. 8 (AP)—Final official Southern Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	90	55	.643
Nashville	83	70	.543
New Orleans	78	75	.510
Chattanooga	78	76	.506
Birmingham	73	79	.480
Little Rock	71	83	.464
Memphis	69	85	.448
Knoxville	62	91	.405

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	91	68	.572
San Diego	89	67	.570
Sacramento	93	68	.578
Hollywood	78	81	.491
San Francisco	75	84	.486
Oakland	73	85	.458
Portland	67	90	.427
Los Angeles	67	90	.427

American Association

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Final official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	90	58	.621
Louisville	87	66	.569
Kansas City	85	69	.552
Minneapolis	83	70	.542
Toledo	82	72	.532
Indianapolis	65	88	.425
St. Paul	61	92	.399
Milwaukee	55	98	.359

Nelson Fires Rally to Win Chicago Golf

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Professional golf has 1941 marked down as the greatest year in its history.

With some half dozen tournaments remaining on the program, the game already has drawn more than 400,000 fans through 26 events according to Fred Corcoran, tourney bureau manager of the P. G. A., with yesterday's $11,000 Tam O' Shanter open windup providing a smashing high point to the season.

This tournament, first in a series which officials claim will see the event built up to one of some $20,000 value, went to Byron Nelson of Toledo on another of the great stretch finishes which have made him famous.

Three Birdies

Two strokes back of Leonard Dodson of Kansas City after 54 holes, Nelson fired three birdies in a final round two under par 70 which brought him the championship and $2,000 first money on a 72-hole total of 278 strokes, 10 under par.

Dodson, leader through the first three days of a tourney which drew 23,000 fans on its final day—a crowd said by Corcoran to be the greatest in American golf history—had a final round 73 for a 279 aggregate. This figure was matched by Ben Hogan, leading money-winner of the season, who finished with a 70. Nelson's previous rounds were 67—69—72, with Dodson starting with 65—68—73 and Hogan 73—66—70.

The surprising play of Dodson injected a great spark into the Tam O' Shanter event, which found him setting the better known stars a lively pace. A bogie five at the par four 15th hole yesterday, as Nelson was getting his four, cost Dodson a tie for the title. Hogan missed a 16-foot putt at the 18th green which would have earned him a tie with the Toledo ace.

Hogan Money Earner

Hogan, sharing $2,400 with Dodson, tightened the grip on his position as top money earner of the year, with $14,933 to his credit. He also made it a 55th straight tournament in which he has placed among the money winners.

The big four in earnings are Hogan, Sam Snead at $9,998, Nelson at $8,752 and Craig Wood, national open champion, at $8,448. Snead tied Ky Laffoon of Miami, Okla., and John Bulla of Chicago yesterday at 285, each earning $700. Wood, whose comeback to win the national open at Fort Worth, Texas, was another highlight of the year, was one of four players who finished in 288 shots, even par.

Five Teams Ready

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The American Pro Football League, at a meeting which ended early yesterday, drew up three tentative schedules for the 1941 season and President William L. Griffith of Columbus, Ohio, announced that the league would operate probably with six members.

Five teams which played through last season are ready to continue, Griffith said. These are New York, Columbus, Buffalo, Milwaukee and Cincinnati. The Boston club, considered an uncertain starter, may also continue in operation and applications have been received for a Philadelphia team, which may replace Boston.

To take care of all possibilities, schedules for five, six and seven teams were drawn up. Even if only five teams start, the league will play through the season, Griffith said, because he has received assurance that strongly backed teams in Detroit and Washington are ready to join the circuit in 1942 and that several other cities, including St. Louis, Baltimore and Louisville, have shown interest.

The New York franchise, which was operated last year by Douglas Hertz, has been turned over to Coach Jack McBride, who said he plans to gather his team for training today.

Pennant Race

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers boosted their National League lead to three full games yesterday and prepared for the start of their western swing Tuesday with an important edge in their red hot National League pennant tussle with the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Dodgers swept a doubleheader with the New York Giants, 13-1 and 4 to 3. The second game went 10 innings. The Cardinals, after taking the opener from Cincinnati, 11-7, dropped a 5-2 verdict in the nightcap, which was cut to eight innings by darkness.

All this left the standings like this:

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.	G.T.P.
Brooklyn	88	47	.652		19
St. Louis	84	49	.632	3	21

Bears on Top

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The International League, oldest of baseball's minor leagues, wound up its regular season yesterday with the Newark Bears, as usual, on top of the heap. The Bears won the pennant for the sixth time in 10 years, taking 100 games and losing 54 for a final average of .649.

Newark wound up just 10 games in front of the Montreal Royals, who didn't clinch second place until the last day of the campaign. A 3-2 victory over the last-place Toronto Leafs yesterday while the Buffalo Bisons lost to Rochester, 4-2, gave Montreal the runner-up spot by a game and a half margin.

Ice Follies Greeted Warmly In Pacific Coast Opening

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Ice Follies of 1942, given its world premiere in Hollywood last week, was the best ever. The same stars—Bess Ehrhardt, Evelyn Chandler, Roy Shipstad and Oscar Johnson—were there with even better routines than previously.

The consensus of all Hollywood and critics seemed to be that the costuming of the performers was unparalleled. The program said that Helen Rosen deserves recognition for that. Fanchon, of Fanchon and Marco, famed theatrical producers, supervised the numbers.

Out of all the awe-inspiring, dazzling routines and the daring trick skating, the one feature which seemed to strike the most responsive chord here was the famed Ice Follies waltz. The first night audience called for encore after encore. After lingering here a few weeks it will hit the road.

* * *

The Hollywood Stars baseball team may lose now and then but its opponents know they've been through a game.

Last Friday night when the Twinks dropped their eighth consecutive game in a match with the San Diego Padres before 6,000 roaring fans, it was their fourth straight loss to the San Diegans, but they played with all the incentive of a league-leading club. As a result of the victory, the Padres edged into first place in the coast league by a single percentage point over Sacramento.

Johnny Bittner of Hollywood battled through 15 innings before the opponents won the game with a four-run rally in the 16th. In so doing, Yank Terry gained his 23rd victory to head the circuit.

Hollywood was able to load the bases in the 11th and 12th innings and passed up another scoring chance in the 14th.

Perhaps the highlight of the evening was the superb playing of Ham Schulte, Twink second baseman who chalked up 16 assists, which according to our record book, shatters the existing extra-game record of 15 made by Fred Muller in 1933.

* * *

Football fans, almost to a man, are behind Sam Barry, new University of Southern California head coach. His modesty plus his exceptional record are responsible for this.

At a recent banquet in his honor at the Uplifters Club at Santa Monica, Barry said simply:

"Make no mistake about this. I'm not filling Howard Jones' shoes. Nobody can do that. There'll be no apologies made at the beginning of the season and I hope I don't have to make any at the end. We'll tackle the job as it stands.

"Southern California has material. We've been hit by the draft and so has everybody else. We accept the situation as such."

One local authority has it all figured out that there is a possibility that S. C. might beat Stanford when they meet in the Coliseum, Nov. 8. The Cards have to play Washington, Santa Clara and U. S. C. on successive Saturdays and that is a difficult schedule; one that would take a lot of zip out of any team. So, El Trojan has a good chance to do something spectacular this year, despite its sorry record of 1940.

Much along this line can be told after Sept. 28 when S. C. opens its season here against Oregon State, which is rated as a tough wall to hurdle.

RANDOM RAMBLINGS — Frankie Parker is the latest to enter the Pacific Southwest singles crown tourney opening at the L. A. Tennis Club Sept. 12 . . . Billy Soose has been tested by Sam Goldwyn for the part of Lou Gehrig in the coming film . . . Johnny Petrovich, he who was barred from Pacific Coast Conference football by Edwin N. Atherton, will wear a U. of Texas uniform this season.

A. S., 3d.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bobby Riggs outlasted Joe Hunt and Don McNeill defeated Jack Kramer in semi-final matches of national tennis championships.

Three Years Ago

United States women golfers retained Curtis Cup, defeating British team 5½ to 3½.

Five Years Ago

New York pro football Giants defeated college All-Stars, 12-2, before 30,550 at Polo Grounds.

Rams Win Pro Grid Opener

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Professional football, bucking the waning baseball season and hot weather, moves into high gear this week with two National League games and six exhibition contests.

The Cleveland Rams, under new ownership but still coached by Dutch Clark, got away yesterday to a fast start in the National League title race with a 17-to-14 victory over Pittsburgh's Steelers. Four other teams make their league debut next Sunday, Detroit opening at Green Bay and New York at Philadelphia.

Parker Hall's 10-yard touchdown pass to Paul McDonough proved to be Cleveland's winning margin, the Rams saving the game with several goal-line stands against the rejuvenated Steelers The Rams, attracting 23,720 spectators to the Akron Rubber Bowl, quickly moved ahead on Dan Magnani's 96-yard touchdown dash with the opening kickoff. Chet Adams added the placement and shortly afterward boosted the lead to 10 to 0 with a 40-yard field goal.

Steelers Retaliate

The Steelers retaliated with a 45-yard touchdown march, and an interception set up another score soon thereafter. Art Jones scored the second tally on a 34-yard run and Jack Sanders converted.

At this point Hall unlimbered his throwing arm and engineered a drive which was culminated with the winning toss to McDonough.

The Chicago Bears, defending champions, threw an exhibition party at the expense of the New York Giants before 20,493 fans, winning by 14 to 8 after a stubborn battle. The Giants, who do not meet the Bears in the regular season, twice took a lead but couldn't hold it, although they outplayed the Chicagoans for three periods.

Packers Barely Win

Green Bay, perennial title contenders, barely outlasted the improved Philadelphia Eagles, 28 to 21, in the other exhibition game yesterday. Cecil Isbell tossed three touchdown passes to the incomparable Don Hutson and Charley Brock produced the fourth with a 79-yard jaunt with a fumble.

The Eagles, using the T-formation featured by the Bears, outplayed the Packers much of the time. Len Barnum's passes set up all three touchdowns, Lou Tomasetti, Barnum, and Dan Di Santis scoring the tallies.

The exhibition schedule this week calls for Chicago Bears at Brooklyn and Chicago Cardinals at Kenosha Tuesday; Chicago Bears against All-Stars at Boston, Thursday; Washington against Pinckert All-Stars at Los Angeles and Brooklyn against Churchill at Springfield, Mass., Saturday, and Washington squad game at Colorado Springs Sunday.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	92	46	.667	
Boston	71	66	.518	20½
Chicago	71	67	.514	21
Cleveland	66	68	.493	24
Detroit	67	70	.489	24½
St. Louis	61	74	.452	29½
Philadelphia	59	77	.434	32
Washington	57	76	.429	32½

Results Sept. 6

Boston 8, New York 1.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 7, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 0.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 8, Washington 3.
Washington 8, Philadelphia 4.

Results Sept. 7

New York 8, Boston 5.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 1.
Washington 3, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.

Max Farrington has quit as athletic head of George Washington University of Washington, D. C., to direct boys club activities.

Where To Dine

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room, Candies Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
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897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SCOTT'S NEW TEA ROOM

The Side of the Road Faces. For Food That Is Home-Cooked and Plenty of Parking Spaces. It's 100 Webster St., Right on the Highway. And the Cost of a Fine Meal Is What You'd Like to Pay.

Scott's Tea Room
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special EVERY Day
Tender, Juicy AGED PRIME RIBS OF BEEF and Baked Idaho Potato 35c

WRIGLEY'S
WISCONSIN AT SECOND

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 243,570
1941 volume to date 94,753,565
1940 volume to date 145,169,775

Air Stocks Show Gains In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Stock market recovery interest centered on aircrafts and an assortment of specialties today with numerous leaders virtually ignored.

Gains of fractions to 2 points were pinned on a handful of favorites but minus signs were plentiful from the start and, near the final hour, irregular trends were the rule. Dealings were lively at intervals although there was a slow-down after mid-day. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Speculative contingents were moderately bullish, brokers said, especially for stocks with an armament flavor. The war news also seemed a bit more encouraging marketwise but many potential buyers inclined to conservatism pending the President's broadcast postponed from today to Thursday.

Stocks posting new 1941 tops including Boeing, Glenn Martin, Consolidated Aircraft, Grumman Aircraft, N. Y. Shipbuilding and Western Union.

Attracting support also were Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Texas Corp.

Anaconda, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Southern Railway, American Telephone and U. S. Gypsum were backward.

Among better actors in the curb were Beech Aircraft, Brewster Aero, Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Colts Patent Fire Arms and American Potash.

Corporate Bonds Up

Special buying lifted prices sharply in a number of corporate liens today, but the general bond market continued in narrow and irregular trends.

Up a point or more near the final hour were Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s, Silesian-American 7s, and Abitibi Paper & Power 5s.

Among those on the rising side were American & Foreign Powers 5s, American Telephone 3s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Western Union 5s, Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s, Cuba Railroad 5s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Tending lower were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pere Marquette 5s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

U. S. Governments, in small trades, were unchanged to small fractions lower in over-the-counter dealings.

The foreign government dollar loan list, virtually ignored, saw gains recorded for Canadian, Cuban and Polish issues and losses for German bonds.

Eight Months Sales Of General Motors Establish Record

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Despite a sharp decline in sales during August, General Motors Corp. reported today that sales during the first eight months of 1941 had established a record for that period of time.

Total world sales to dealers including exports were 1,695,813 cars and trucks compared with 1,233,465 in the like 1940 period.

In August, total world sales to dealers fell to 29,268 units from 224,517 in July, but still were well above the 24,019 units sold in August, 1940.

Sales of cars and trucks to consumers in August totaled 84,969 units compared with 195,475 in July and 100,782 in August, 1940.

United States dealers in August bought 19,690 General Motors cars and trucks, compared with 204,695 in July and 21,154 in August, 1940.

Company officials said the decline in automobile sales in August was normal.

Soybeans Lead Rise In Grain Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Soybeans, which soared 8 cents a bushel, the limit permitted in one session, to the highest prices ever quoted on the futures market here, and corn and oats led a broad price advance in the grain market here today.

Contracts calling for delivery of soybeans next May sold as high as $1.84⅜, topping the peak established in 1937.

Wheat, corn, oats and rye, which rose about 2 cents a bushel, hit high prices unmatched here since 1937.

General buying of commercial and professional interests, particularly active in beans and feeding grains, was associated chiefly with announcement of Government plans for increased production of livestock products to meet expectations of expanded domestic and export demand, the latter due to lend-lease shipments abroad.

British Funds Rise In London Market

LONDON, Sept. 8 (AP)—A rising movement among British funds strengthened the whole stock market today, and the close was at the day's best level.

Joining in the advancing activity were selected speculative kaffirs.

Home rails also rose, but the movement was fractional and accompanied by little action.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	55	54¾	54¾	— ⅜
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49	49	49	Sep 6
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	3	7	7	7	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅝
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 5
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	3	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 4
⅜	3⅜	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 5
9½	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	8	8	8	Sep 5
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	8	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅜
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
167½	144⅛	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	160⅛	160⅛	160⅛	— ⅛
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	3	13	13	13	Sep 3
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
8¼	5¼	Allied Stores	46	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
84⅛	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	6	84⅛	84	84⅛	Sep 4
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	14	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— 1⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅛	Am Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18	10	Amal Leath pf	4	18	18	18	+ ¾
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¾
19	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	8	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	12	45	43¾	45	+1
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	34½	34½	34½	Sep 6
3	1	Am Cable & R	78	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
95¼	78⅛	Am Can (4)	6	82⅜	82½	82⅜	— ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	4	180	180	180	+2
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	9	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	74	74	74	Sep 5
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	A'g 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+1⅛
83¼	61¾	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 3
97⅜	45	Am Comm Al	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	
19½	9½	Am Crys S (3⅜g)	7	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
17⅝	11¼	Am Encaus Til	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 6
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 6
209⅜	117⅜	Am FP $6 pf .90k	16	22	21	21¾	+1⅜
24¾	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	39	16⅝	24½	26	+1½
37⅜	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	10	3½	33⅜	3½	+ ¼
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	6	3½	3½	3½	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33	33	33	Sep 6
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	48⅜	48¾	48⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	2	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
27½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	7	28½	18	28½	+1
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Sep 6
13¼	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	—1
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 6
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
53⅜	21¼	Am M & Metal	12	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	18	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	5	34⅜	34½	34½	
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	6	31½	31	31	
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	16	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.00g)	16	14⅜	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (1¼g)	1	6	5½	5¼	
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	9	43⅜	42⅝	43⅜	+ ⅝
154½	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	154½	154½	154½	Sep 6
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	5	42¾	42⅝	42¾	
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (1½g)	1	11	11	11	Sep 6
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	10½	10½	10½	Sep 4
20⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	43	20⅞	19	20¾	+1⅞
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	5	93	92¾	93	+ ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	19	19	19	+ ⅜
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	16	155¾	155⅝	155⅝	— ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69½	69¼	69¼	Sep 5
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	71½	71	71½	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	— ¼
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	6	5¾	5¾	
29⅛	26	Am Viscose ½g	13	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
116¾	114½	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115½	115½	115½	Sep 6
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	7	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Sep 4
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
80⅞	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	5	80¾	79¾	80	— ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1⅛g)	31	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
16⅜	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
21⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	
32½	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	32½	32½	32½	
112	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+ ⅛
5½	4	Armour Ill	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
68¼	47½	Arm Ill pf11½g	4	67	66⅞	66⅞	
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
24⅜	23	Armstrng 1¼g	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	7	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	88	88	88	Sep 5
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 29
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	Sep 5
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	10	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	63½	63½	63½	
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	12	25	24½	25	+ ½
31½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	5	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
43¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	9	45	44½	45	+1¼
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	15	23¼	22½	22⅞	+ ⅝
111	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111	111	111	Sep 6
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49	49	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	71	71	71	
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
27⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep 5
51¼	23⅝	Aviation Corp	65	4	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	16	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
53⅝	34½	Balt & Ohio	8	47⅜	43¾	43¾	
87⅜	42⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7½	7½	7½	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	7⅛	7	7	Sep 4
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	9	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	2	21	21	21	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27	27	27	Sep 6
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	27	27	Sep 4
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
101	101	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	Sep 4
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	6	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅜
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 28
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Sep 6
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	21	69⅛	68½	68½	
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	Sep 3
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	4	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	*2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
22⅞	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	284	24⅝	23¼	24½	+2⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	4	30¾	30½	30½	+ ½
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
21⅜	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	14	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	17	20⅜	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	*1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	6	4	4	4	Sep 6
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	3	10½	10½	10½	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	11	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅝
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	30	30	30	A'g 25
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Sep 6
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	18½	Brums-Bal (1½g)	6	19	18½	18½	Sep 6
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	14	4¾	4¼	4¼	
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	10	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	3	26¼	26	26	Sep 5
34⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	2	19¼	19	19	Sep 5
26½	19	Burr Add (.45g)	7	8⅝	8½	8½	
3⅜	2⅛	Bush Terminal	61	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	A'g 29
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	8	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
		C					
22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	22	22	22	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¾
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1	⅞	1	
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	12	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M2(1½g	1	36½	36½	36½	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3	3	3	Sep 4
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Sep 6
82	43	Case (J I) Co(3e)	2	78½	78½	78½	—1⅛
50⅜	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47⅜	46⅜	45⅝	— ½
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	2	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 5
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 5
14¼	4¼	Cent Violetta $	10	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ½
5⅞	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
21¼	15⅜	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	22	22	22	Sep 5
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	2	12⅜	12½	12½	
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	17	37¾	37⅛	37¼	— ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Sep 4
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 5
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	2⅛	2¼	2¼	Sep 6
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	21	8½	8½	8½	— ½
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6½	6½	6½	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	8	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Sep 3
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 28
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Sep 6
9½	8¼	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Sep 4
14¼	10⅜	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Childs Co	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	24	58¼	57¼	57½	
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 4
3⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
40½	10¼	Clark Equip 1½g	3	38½	38½	38½	Sep 3
33⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g	2	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	41⅜	41½	41⅜	+ ⅜
29½	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	3	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	7	100	98½	100	+4
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Sep 4
15¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	103	103	103	A'g 26
20⅛	18½	Collins & A 2¼g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Sep 6
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Sep 4
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	7	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	29	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
82½	70	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	70	70	70	Sep 5
7½	4¼	Colhm Pict	5	7½	7¼	7⅜	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	27½	27½	27½	Sep 5
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80¼	80¼	80¼	Sep 4
31	21⅜	Coml Credit (3)	*8	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	*1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	—1
23⅜	17¼	Com Ed (1.60)	16	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
110	102½	Com Ed pf (5)	4	75½	75½	75½	Sep 5
9	7	Dix-Vortex (⅛g)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
23⅛	17	Doehler D C ½g	3	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
17	14½	Dome Mines(h2)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep 6
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	11	77	76	76½	+1⅜
141¾	120	Dow Chem (3)	1	129	129	129	Sep 5
23¼	17½	Dresser Mfg (1g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Sep 5
6⅜	4	Dunhill Int	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 30
10⅜	6½	Duplan S (.30g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 25
164¾	138	du Pont de N 5¼g	15	155½	155¼	155⅜	
160½	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	2	125⅜	125⅜	125⅝	— ⅛
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	6	30¾	29¾	30¾	+1⅛
5¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	1	3½	3½	3½	
142	120¼	East Kodak (6)	3	140	138½	140	+1¼
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg (2½g)	2	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅜
17¾	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	2	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 5
33⅞	25⅜	Elec A-L (1½g)	6	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	11	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	1½	El Power & Lt	18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34⅜	23½	El P&L 6 pf .90k	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	A'g 26
37¼	27½	ElP&L $7pf 1.05k	4	34	33¾	33¾	
34⅜	28	El Stor Bat (2)	6	34⅜	34	34⅜	Sep 6
33	26⅛	El Paso NG(2.40)	6	30	30	30	+ ¼
47⅛	39½	Endi-John (3)	3	45⅛	45¼	45¼	Sep 3
7	3⅛	Eng Pub Service	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
80¼	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	3	78	78	78	+2½
83½	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	79	79	79	A'g 29
⅛	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 29
2	½	Erie RR	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 6
10	7¾	Erie RR wi	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	Sep 5
2	⅞	Erie 1 pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 5
7⅝	5½	Erie RR ct wi	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2	½	Erie 2 pf	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
37⅜	32	Erie RR pf A wi	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
3⅞	2½	Eureka V Clean	11	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅜
8⅜	5⅝	Evans Products	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
30¾	23⅛	Ex-Cell-O 1.95g	2	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅝
⅝	⅛	Exchange Buffet	3	½	½	½	A'g 29
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Mor (1½g)	2	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (

Commerce and Finance

Supported Prices of Many Foods Put at 85 P. C. of Parity

Business and Industry

Manila Hemp Demand Lifts Prices Sharply

By Walter Robb
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Third on the list of military necessities from the Philippines is Manila hemp, the famous fiber, Philippine abacá. It is for cordage and for scores of minor uses, and under export controls the sole buyers in quantity are the United States itself and American cordage factories. Normally, i. e., in times of peace, England, Japan and America are all large buyers. However, America is now buying for England under lend-lease arrangements, and Japan, reduced months ago to purchase merely of lowgrades and waste, has in the past 3 weeks been excluded from buying any hemp at all.

Of the Manila hemp America prefers, the Davao district grows most; of all Manila hemp, Davao grows more than half, and the Luzon and Bisayan grades, generally short and coarse, find their best outlets during peace in England and on the European continent.

Japanese Control

Manila hemp is the principal means of livelihood of about 25 per cent of the Philippine population or 4,000,000 Filipinos. But of Davao's total hemp crop, Japanese are believed to produce well over half. Large portions of this come from their 2 or 3 large plantations, Ohta Development and Furakawa ahead of everyone else. Japanese farmers also own or lease smaller hemp fields, and others share-crop for Filipinos and Americans.

What of this Japanese community, perhaps 8,000 persons (excluding about an equal number in Davao industry and business) should war come between Japan and the United States? Would there be, in general, the sabotage that would seem suggested on every hand? Or would these Japanese farmers give the military crowd in Japan the go-by and remain loyal to the United States, under whose sovereignty they find their livings?

These questions elicit various answers when propounded in Davao. Major generals have visited Davao this year, and talked to the Japanese. America is apparently inclined to give them their chance to behave, and in default of good behavior is also prepared to concentrate them into camps where they can do no military harm.

An example is the outfitting of a new ship. Pacific-run captains say the Maritime Commission is turning out one a day of a freighter type, capacity about 8,000 tons, with accommodations for a few passengers. This ship, hauling war necessities (chrome, manganese, hemp, coconut oil), begins to figure importantly in Philippine commerce. It takes 6 tons of Manila hemp to outfit just one such ship. Six tons are 48 bales, and a larger ship will require more, and something must always be at hand for replacements. You can really say, 50 bales to the ship. For 360 ships, 18,000 bales of Manila hemp.

Army Needs Greater

Army needs, according to experts, exceed those of the Navy and the maritime fleets.

For nearly two years now, the seas have been floating with the stuff; old Manilans estimate there has hardly been a time in 18 months, at least, when shipments of Manila hemp afloat have been less than 50,000 to 60,000 bales. Often they have been more. Warehouse reserves in the Philippines have been greatly depleted.

This has upped ruling prices with the result that a fortnight ago a standard grade of Manila hemp for American cordage purposes sold at Davao for $22 a bale. This is J-1, grading going by the alphabet, J-2 being a high British grade. Planters make comfortable profits from J-1 when if brings them $15 a bale, or in peace times, with living costs normal, even $10 a bale.

The question now is what to do to keep hemp prices from doubling again, following the course of inflation they followed in World War I, when J-1 brought twice what it brings now, and in better dollars.

It seems the upshot will be, at least it ought to be, that for Manila hemp during World War II America will pay no more than half as high as she did in World War I; and the Philippine industry, so largely financed and carried on by Japanese immigrant farmers and planters at Davao, will prosper reasonably without growing warbaby rich.

Signal Corps Adviser

George E. Smith

Vice-President of the Crosley Corporation, who has been retained by Brig. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Signal Corps, as civilian adviser and counsellor in the reorganization of certain activities of the U. S. Signal Corps.

OPA Asks Number Of Models of Home Appliances Be Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government program of reducing the number of models of household articles in order to release more machines and materials for defense production has been inaugurated with efforts to work out a simplification program for refrigerators.

The program will seek to conserve materials needed in defense and reduce overhead and labor costs by eliminating unnecessary accessories and cutting down on the number of models each refrigerator manufacturer turns out.

A committee of the American Standards Association conferred on the program with manufacturers and representatives of the Office of Price Administration.

Miss Harriet Elliott, head of the consumer division of the Price Administration, requested the Standards Association to work on plans for simplification of refrigerators and also for washing machines, electric irons, and some textiles.

Donald M. Nelson, executive director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, has said that the simplification plans will be extended soon to many lines of consumer goods.

Simplification should not interfere with competitive business or advertising if it is properly carried out, Nelson said.

Studebaker Sales Set July Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—July factory sales of Studebaker cars and trucks were larger than for any corresponding month in the history of the company. The total was 14,633 as compared to 1,573 unit factory sales in July, 1940, a month in which the plant was partially shut down in preparation for the next year's models.

For the first seven months of 1941, factory sales amounted to 86,143 units in comparison with 63,361 in the same period in 1940.

Retail deliveries in July were 13,503 which is the highest figure for that month since July, 1923. For July, 1940 retail sales were 9,001 units. In the first seven months of 1941 retail sales were 84,323 units as compared to 63,009 in the same period in 1940.

"The extraordinary public demand for new automobiles during the month of July was accounted for in considerable part by the need of transportation to accommodate the millions of workers who are being added to industrial payrolls this year," said Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation. "Under those conditions Studebaker's sales in July were limited primarily by the ability of the factory to produce from parts and materials available."

Canadian Savings Below '40

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks totaled $1,488,738,000 at July 31 compared with $1,466,936,000 at June 30 and $1,612,549,000 at July 31, 1940, the finance department reported in its monthly statement.

Exemptions Now Tax Bill's Chief Dispute

WASHINGTON (AP)—Belief that the House would accept the Senate's most important change in the revenue bill—an amendment lowering personal income tax exemptions—was expressed by Chairman Walter George, (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee.

Senator George said his information was that many members of the House Ways and Means Committee had regarded the amendment favorably when the revenue bill was before them. "At that time," he added, "the Treasury was not so strong for it."

Later, President Roosevelt recommended a broader income tax base and the Senate approved an amendment cutting personal exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single persons. The Treasury estimated the change would pour an extra $303,000,000 into the Federal till and require an additional 4,911,000 persons to file income tax returns.

Two Controversial Changes

The $3,583,900,000 revenue measure, passed after three days of debate by the Senate Friday, will be considered by a joint Senate-House conference committee on Wednesday. Senator George predicted that an agreement would be reached in two or three days. He said the Senate changes likely to cause the most controversy were those knocking out a special 10 per cent tax on corporation profits and increasing surtaxes on corporation incomes.

Under the House bill, the 10 per cent levy would be applied to those companies whose profits were not sufficient to bring them under the schedule of excess profits taxes. After eliminating that tax, the Senate increased corporation surtaxes from 5 to 6 per cent on the first $25,000 of net income and from 6 to 7 per cent on income over that amount. The net result was a gain in revenue estimated by the Finance Committee at $52,800,000.

Here is a breakdown of the Senate revenue bill by tax sources:

Corporation income	$1,394,700,000
Individual income	1,147,200,000
Capital stock, estates, gifts	141,500,000
Manufacturers' and retailers' sales	384,900,000
Miscellaneous	384,900,000
Total	3,583,900,000

Senator George predicted that the current tax bill would be followed immediately by another making administrative changes in the tax laws, preventing husbands and wives in community property states from dividing income when making tax returns, and, probably, imposing higher taxes on mutual insurance companies.

The community income prohibition, which would have affected residents of Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Idaho and Washington, was written into the revenue measure by the Senate Finance Committee but was killed in the Senate. The provision was estimated to raise $50,000,000 in revenue annually.

Senator Tom Connally, (D) of Texas, who led the Senate fight against the amendment, told reporters that opponents "will keep organized, and if the thing is brought up again we'll lick it again."

Taxing Insurance Concerns

On the question of taxing insurance companies, Senator George said that mutual companies now bear a far lighter burden than the stock companies. "The Treasury has been giving a great deal of study to this situation," he added, "and although it is not quite ready to make recommendations, I think it is a field that we will go into."

Senator George said he was hopeful the House would accept a Senate amendment to the revenue measure creating a special 14-man committee to study methods of cutting non-defense expenditures. "Such a committee would have a great deal of influence," he asserted, "and I believe it could accomplish some real reductions."

The committee would be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Budget Director, and 12 members of the Senate and House Appropriations and Taxing Committees.

On the House side, meanwhile, Representative Betrand Gearhart, (R) of California, expressed opposition to the Senate reduction in income tax exemptions. While he will not serve on the joint conference committee, Mr. Gearhart is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"We talked a lot about reducing the exemptions in our committee," Mr. Gearhart declared, "and we decided it wasn't worth considering." He said the reduction from $800 to $750 for single persons "is too absurd to talk about because it will bring in so little revenue." The reduction from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons, he added, "is only a method of increasing taxes on those who are already paying as much as they can."

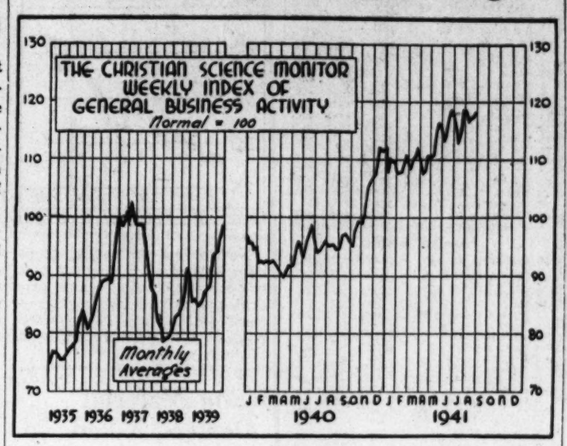
Value of Shares Listed On N. Y. S. E. Tops Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—There were 1,232 stock issues representing 1,464,307,598 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business Aug. 30 with a total market value of $41,472,032,904, the exchange announced.

At the close of business July 31 there were 1,229 issues aggregating 1,463,496,170 shares with a market value of $41,654,256,215.

A year ago at the end of August there were 1,230 issues representing 1,453,708,786 shares with a market value of $40,706,241,811.

Monitor Index of Business Lower During Month of August



Despite three successive increases in August, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business failed to recover all of its previous loss and closed the month lower than at the end of July. At 118.3 (prel.) for the week ended Aug. 30, the index compared with 117.6 in the preceding week and 94.5 for the corresponding period a year ago.

Increases in two of the components in the latest week were only partially offset by a decline in the third.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings continued their current advance reaching the highest level in nearly 11 years. The increase for the week was larger than anticipated seasonally and the adjusted index regained the level of a month ago, although still below the midsummer peak.

Electric power production exceeded expectations for a seasonal and trend advance, rising to the second best level for the year. Bank debits outside New York City declined somewhat more than was looked for on an intramonthly basis.

There was considerable irregularity evidenced in industrial production reports during the past week. Steel operations were slightly lower but overtime work during the holiday week end held production at a higher level than uesual for the week. Automobile output dropped off during the week to a level below a year ago for the first time in a number of weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug.30, 1941	Aug.23, 1941	Aug.31, 1940
Combined index	118.3	117.6	94.5
Bk debits outside NYC	124.0	124.7	89.8
Elec power Production	112.7	113.2	101.2
Misc carloadings	118.3	116.3	92.6

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market averages last week turned in the usual indifferent performance. On balance they moved down slightly with the usual restricted trading volume. But the averages concealed a wide disparity between groups. Quite considerable run-ups were recorded last week again among the movie shares and aircrafts; and this up trek was joined by the Cuban sugar shares and by a few shipbuilding stocks. The upturn in movies may be due to prospects of increased business and in aircraft manufacturing to reflection that the post-war let-down may not be as severe as recently anticipated.

The Cuban sugar shares went up for obvious reasons; even at the new OPA ceiling of 3½ cents duty-paid, the Cubans get substantially more for their sugar, net after duty and freight, than a year ago, and they apparently stand a good chance of getting a cut in the duty from 90 points down to 75 points (they are asking for a cut of 60 points), and a reduction in freight rates by the Martime Commission under the Ship Warrant Act.

General news developments left the market cold, including the Greer incident and the appointment of the new Supplies Priority Allocation Board, which now appears to have been aimed as much at meeting the new "priorities unemployment" danger as at centralizing control of the defense program.

Operations Near Capacity

The guess now is that the FRB business activity index hit 164 in August, continuing its rapid run-up in recent months, but it will probably level off in September because it is seasonally adjusted for an increase in activity anyway which may not be possible because such large segments of American business are already, like the steel industry, running at capacity. Cotton textile spindles, for instance, now average to run 17.6 hours a day including inactive spindles, and no further gain is possible now because the necessary skilled labor cannot be obtained and the industry is having difficulty in making repairs and replacements on worn-out machinery.

Incidentally the nature of the OPA ceilings on carded yarn to be announced this week will throw an important light on the question of whether or not OPA is to continue relying on its policy of fixing "key prices" and then hoping the other items in a complicated price structure will adjust to these key prices. So far the idea hasn't worked very well; for one thing, carded yarns have inched up to the same levels as combed yarns.

The important news in the defense program is not so much the setting up of SPAB as the rapid extension of various controls. The recent "Regulation No 1," for instance, goes a long way toward quantity scheduling of every pound or ton of raw materials moving into the hands of defense and non-defense industries and of the armed services. From here on, as a result, industrial inventories are likely to run down somewhat as the defense authorities cut down or cut off materials from those firms which have stocked up in advance of actual needs, and from here on the extent of forward buying is likely to be determined no longer by "business sentiment," but by production schedules worked out at Washington.

Curtailments in Prospect

Further curtailments, nevertheless, are likely even of programs which had heretofore appeared essential. For instance it is said that the utilities will not be able to carry out their projected expansion program to the full next year. An important question has risen as to the extent to which we can continue to ship to South America the automobiles, machine tools, and electrical equipment for which they have been forced by the war to depend on the United States. A year ago they were buying heavily here and wondering what they could sell to us in payment.

Our strategic material procurement and stockpiling program has now more than answered that question and the United States now faces somewhat the same problem as Britain faces in regard to those trades which manufacture for export. The balance of trade between the continents has been reversed in six months.

The steel industry continues to run below capacity for lack of scrap. It is now stated that civilians may begin to get some of the steel they want by November, but other trade observers anticipate that by that time further defense requirements will have been inserted in steel-rolling schedules ahead of civilian wants. An intricate system of "start-to-finish scheduling" of mill operations in Washington is likely soon, with customers' requirements shifted round to minimize cross-hauls and the entire steel industry rationalized as a unit to get the maximum output.

The automobile industry is rushing its model change-over in record time to get out the cars this fall while the raw materials last, and most of the industry is now "protected" on raw materials up to Nov. 30. Such protection, however, is undermined by the new "Regulation No. 1" which will force steel and other industries which supply the motor people to take defense orders first no matter what outstanding contracts have to be postponed.

Commodity Price Up Further

Commodities continued merrily upward, particularly cotton and wheat. Boll weevil damage continues to reduce the cotton crop estimates, and the cotton bloc apparently intends to "freeze" the government holdings regardless of the veto of the Fulmer Act. That puts the administration of the CCC, now in the competent hands of Mr. J. B. Hutson, under fire, for the CCC has considerable discretion in the selling of cotton out of stocks. Senator John Bankhead helped the fats and oils upward by advising cottongrowers not to sell cottonseed for less than $60 per ton, which would mean an increase, if confined to cottonseed oil alone, of about 3 cents a pound from the present 11 cents.

The Treasury sales of $1,037,000,000 of tax anticipation notes in August were better than expected. Corporations are buying these notes heavily and their balance sheets indicate they can continue to do so. This postpones the day when Washington economists may try to cut down on life insurance sales of endowments and other policies which include savings features, in order to channel the money into direct purchases of Treasury obligations.

Excess reserves dropped sharply again, to $4,860,000,000. Reasons for the decline are the slow-down in gold imports, the constant rise in deposits (requiring reserves), and the rapid increase in money in circulation, a considerable part of which may be going into the hands of foreigners who want to avoid the red tape of recent freezing of foreign bank accounts.

Wickard Fixes New Goals For Farm Products

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Hens will lay more eggs, cows will give more milk, hogs will grow fatter than ever in a great national food race for which Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard today gave the "go" signal.

Goal will be to feed Americans according to new defense nutrition standards and also to have enough to send to Britain and other nations resisting aggression The United States is expected to send Britain six to eight per cent of its total farm output for 1942.

Especially slated for production stimulation are hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese and chickens.

Prices at 85 P. C. of Parity

To get the farmer to produce more of these products, the Department of Agriculture announced today it will support prices for them until Dec. 31, 1942, at not less than 85 per cent of parity.

"Parity" is the share of national income that the farmer had back in the "normal" days before the World War.

The price-pegging program announced by the Secretary today will not necessarily mean greatly increased prices to the consumer since most of the products mentioned are already being "pegged" by Government purchases. Records recently presented to the House Banking and Currency Committee by Leon Henderson, Defense Price Administrator, showed chickens selling 11 per cent above parity, hogs 6 per cent above, milk equivalent, 2 per cent above, and butter fat 12 per cent above.

Other price-pegging proclamations may be issued from time to time "if it is found that special encouragement is needed to obtain adequate or desired supplies," Secretary Wickard announced.

Four regional farm conferences have been called at which farmers and farm leaders will discuss with Department representatives the part they are to play in the Nation's defense effort. They are to be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 15 and 16; Chicago, Sept. 18 and 19; New York City, Sept. 24 and 25, and Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 29 and 30.

Farm Production Goals

"For the first time in the history of agriculture in this country," Secretary Wickard said, "production goals for all essential farm commodities have been established. They have been established on the basis of a thorough canvass of the needs for improved nutrition in this country and the needs of the nations that still stand between this country and Hitler.

"Every farmer in the United States will be contacted by local farmer committeemen under the supervision of the USDA defense boards and will assist with individual farm plans to determine the extent to which each farm can contribute to agriculture's task in national defense."

At the same time, he insisted that the farmer will not be led into the disastrous paths that followed crop expansion during the last war. "Through the machinery of the national farm program, farmers can produce what we need and avoid the bad aftereffects of an overexpanded farm plant," he explained.

"The fact that we are asking for greatly increased production of some commodities does not mean that the lid is off on production of all commodities. It is just as important to national defense and our future national welfare that we hold production of some commodities in check as that we increase supplies of others.

Largest Goals in History

"The goals for 1942 call for the largest production in the history of American agriculture, but we are not going to have to plow up the hills and the plains to get it. We have adequate reserves of food grains for increased production of livestock products and it will not be necessary materially to increase total crop acreage next year."

While total production next year would be only about two per cent greater than this year, under the new schedules, much larger increases in livestock and dairy products for which demand is increasing in the United States and which are among the foods chiefly asked for by the British.

The most urgent demand, Secretary Wickard said, is for more milk. "We need to consume more dairy products in this country and the British will need tremendous quantities of cheese, evaporated milk and dried skim milk. To reach the production goals for 1942, the greatest effort will be required in dairying.

Expanded Livestock Output

"In general the production goals reflect suggested or expected production substantially larger than in recent years for livestock products with adequate supplies of feed grains to supply increased livestock numbers, expanded production of oil-producing crops, and a continuation of about the current level of production or less of cotton, wheat and tobacco."

Authority for the department to support prices at not less than 85 per cent of parity was contained in the Steagall amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation Act, passed July 1, 1941. Under the terms of that act, whenever the Secretary of Agriculture finds it necessary during the existing emergency to encourage the expansion of production of any nonbasic agricultural commodity the department is required, within the limit of funds available, to support a price for the producers of not less than 85 per cent of parity. Such price-supporting for basic commodities is contained in an earlier farm act.

In regard to British food needs, the secretary said they would need to obtain about a fourth of their supply of animal protein foods, or enough to feed 10,000,000 people, from the United States next year.

To meet these requirements the department is asking farmers to increase their 116,809,000,000 lb. milk production in this year to 125,000,000,000 next; eggs from 3,676,000,000 dozen to 4,000,000,000; hogs from 71,000,000 to 79,300,000; beef and veal animals from 25,000,000 to 28,000,000; chickens from 680,000,000 to 750,000,000 and lamb and mutton animals from 22,400,000 to 22,900,000.

Paper Export Head

© Fabian Bachrach

Eli de Vries

Elected President of Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., one of the oldest paper and pulp export firms in the United States. Mr. de Vries succeeds Howard Whittemore, who has resigned to become Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company.

$10,000,000 U. S. Tool Shipments To Russia Predicted

NEW YORK (AP)—The trade journal, American Machinist, predicted this week $10,000,000 worth of U. S. machine tools would be sent to Russia to help that country make war materials.

The magazine said also that federal authorities were planning to furnish more machine tools to China, and Netherlands East Indies representatives also were trying to obtain American machine tools.

The Nation's machine tool output is continuing to expand, the magazine said, predicting "the goal of $750,000,000 of machine tools for the 1941 calendar year is almost certain of attainment."

Steel Priority Forms Delay New Bookings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Despite the cooperation of consumers in helping to clear up the priority situation, it will be another two weeks or so before rather widespread uncertainties are eliminated, the magazine Steel reports. Lack of full understanding on the part of many consumers in making out the prescribed forms has been found adding to the work of steel makers and retarding new bookings.

Shipments Refused

Information obtained under the priority order, the magazine reported, has resulted in reduction of shipments to consumers with large inventories, some being refused tonnage in September inasmuch as their reports indicate sufficient on hand for the entire month. Strict inventory control is expected to prevent uneven distribution.

"Unbalanced deliveries," the report continues, "have caused accumulations by Army and Navy, and other consumers, while material was lacking for other defense purposes. At the same time steelmakers claim that most of their customers have only normal supply or less."

Following the OPA announcement that ceiling prices on scrap would be enforced strictly, considerable activity resulted in preparing and shipping available scrap from yards, presumably at higher prices. 'This was followed," the report points out, "by almost complete cessation of movement as the industry sought to determine its position.

"Most dealers and consumers continue to believe higher prices are the only factor which will increase flow of scrap and point to the fact that a larger tonnage appeared when ceiling prices were disregarded in August. The situation is becoming alarming to steelmakers, who approach the winter season with reserves far below normal, supply restricted and consumption at a record rate.

Output Lower

Some shutdowns for the Labor Day holiday and needed repairs resulted in a decline in steel production last week of one point to 95½ per cent. A higher rate is expected this week.

Cleveland increased production 2 points to 95 per cent, Wheeling 1 point to 94 and Cincinnati 1 point to 89. Chicago lost ½ point to 100 per cent; Eastern Pennsylvania ½ point to 95; Buffalo 2½ points to 90½; Detroit 6 points to 86; Pittsburgh 2 points to 98 and Youngstown 2 points to 96. Unchanged were Birmingham at 95, St. Louis 98 and New England 90.

Composites are frozen under price ceilings and remain at the level of the past several weeks: Finished steel, $56.60; steel and iron, $38.15; steelmaking scrap, $19.16.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the September 13 Issue

HOW THE NAZIS RUN FRANCE By E. Kaskeline
The first of three articles by a Swiss journalist who over a long period in Vichy has had opportunity to observe the working of the "new order" imposed by Germany.

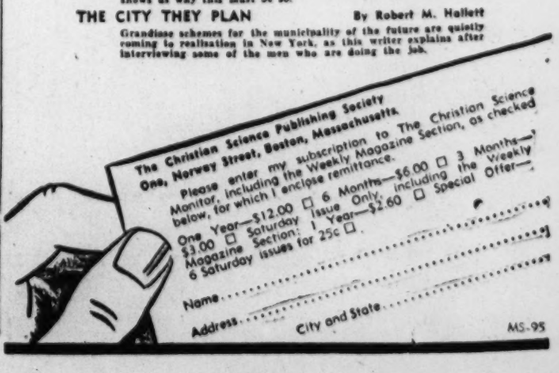
KING IBN SAUD By Rom Landau
Portrait of the King of Saudi Arabia, whose importance reaches beyond his achievements as a king, statesman, and warrior.

FOOTBALL WITH THE T CROSSED By Gordon Campbell
The T Formation has become a storm center of discussion in football circles, and one of the Monitor sports writers provides an analysis of the strategy.

BOOK TREASURES ON THE BLOCK By Margaret Williamson
What happens when an exceptional library comes to the auction room told by one who knows her way about among the first editions.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR By Albert Field Gilmore
With a steadily growing clearness forward-looking people of the world are perceiving that peace begins at home, and Dr. Gilmore shows us why this must be so.

THE CITY THEY PLAN By Robert M. Hallett
Grandiose schemes for the municipality of the future are quietly coming to realization in New York, as this writer explains after interviewing some of the men who are doing the job.



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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Exports In Half Year Exceed 1940

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 (AP)—The The Commerce Department reported today an increase in the dollar value of United States foreign trade during the first six months of 1941, but said that exports and imports had declined from May to June.

Exports during the first half of the year were valued at $2,085,000,000 as compared with $2,064,000,000 during the corresponding period a year ago, and $1,957,000,000 during the last half of 1940. Imports into the United States in the first half of 1941 amounted to $1,594,000,000, an increase of 23 per cent over the same period of 1940 and 20 per cent over the last half of 1940. The imports for the first six months of 1941, the department said, were the highest for any comparable period since 1937.

The increase in foreign trade values during the first half of the year was attributed to the increase of export and import business with British Empire and Latin American countries. Exports to Continental Europe dropped sharply as a result of the spread of the war.

The department estimated that exports to Continental Europe in the first six months of 1941 had dropped to $76,000,000 from $540,000,000 in the same period of 1940 and from $84,000,000 in the last half of 1940.

From May to June this year total exports dropped from $385,000,000 to $330,000,000 and imports declined from $297,000,000 to $280,000,000.

The outstanding change in trade in this two months period, the department noted, was a decline of exports to Latin America and a decline of both exports and imports from Asia and Africa.

Comparisons of June foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow: (figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	June, 1940	June, 1941
Exports total	$349,728	$329,776
Europe	144,428	111,478
North America	94,581	111,041
South America	44,958	34,003
Asia	48,134	45,255
Oceania	5,300	7,096
Africa	12,328	20,904
Exports by principal countries:		
Belgium	639 less than $500	
Canada	66,786	74,307
China	8,170	6,055
France	46,821 less than $500	
Japan	15,095	5,687
Netherlands	64 less than $500	
Philippine Islands	9,186	10,577
U. S. S. R.	6,439	2,672
United Kingdom	77,958	103,108
Imports total	211,425	279,536
Europe	25,893	24,506
North America	66,292	84,759
South America	27,292	56,325
Asia	71,188	90,086
Oceania	1,535	12,444
Africa	9,226	11,416
Imports by Principal Countries		
Belgium	1,150	497
Canada	37,164	48,156
China	9,344	7,078
France	2,222	374
Germany	256	502
Italy	4,053	
Japan	8,972	13,000
Mexico	10,298	7,428
Netherlands	491	14
Philippine Islands	8,361	8,756
U. S. S. R.	2,288	765
United Kingdom	15,426	9,797

NICB Index of New Orders Soars To New High in July

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Manufacturers' new orders, shipments, inventories and unfilled orders advanced sharply in July, according to a survey report by the National Industrial Conference Board. New orders reached a new high, more than recovering the decline which occurred in June, the Board said. Shipments increased for the fourth consecutive month despite which fact unfilled orders continued to pile up and at the end of July were almost five and one-half times the average for 1935-'39. The index of inventories also advanced for the twenty-second consecutive month.

The index of new orders advanced to 268 in July, showing an increase of 12 per cent over June and of 71 per cent over July, 1940. All groups of industries reported rises save iron, steel and railroad equipment, although the two former industries reported new orders at extremely high levels.

Steel Rate This Week Is Higher

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—The steel industry will operate this week at 96.9 per cent of capacity, a rise of .6 of a point over last week's average rate, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced today.

This compares with 95.6 per cent a month ago and 91.9 per cent at this time last year.

Real Estate Bond Prices Continue Sharp Uptrend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase in the average price for real estate bonds was recorded by the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average in August for the fourteenth consecutive month. The advance of 2.3 per cent for the month was the largest since the trend changed in July, 1940. For the past five months the percentage increase, month by month, has been greater than the preceding month.

The average price of a $1,000 bond is now $310 compared with $303 on July 31 and $281 on Dec. 31, 1940. The increase in the first eight months of 1941 was 10.3 per cent with each of the 15 classifications showing an increase for the first time this year.

New York issues are 11.9 per cent ahead of the 1940 closing prices followed by Pittsburgh issues which are up 8.8 per cent. Philadelphia 8.4 per cent and Boston issues up 0.9.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 3¼s 46-44	107.14	107.14	107.14
5 2¾s 47-45	108.12	108.12	108.12
1 3¼s 49-46	110.29	110.29	110.29
2 4¼s 52-47	118.30	118.30	118.30
3 2s 50-48 Mch	103.21	103.21	103.21
3 2¼s 53-58	110.17	110.17	110.17

New York City Bonds

11 3s 80	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	58	58	58
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	77¼	77¼	77¼
28 Alleghany cv 5s 44	93	92½	93
9 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78⅛	78¼	78¼
17 Alleghany 5s 50 st	65	64¾	65
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
54 Am & For P 5s 2030	68	66¾	67¼
20 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅜	102½	102⅜
2 Am Int 5½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 Am T&T 3½s 43 100	23-32	100⅛	100⅛
11 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¾
11 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108¼	108⅜
80 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	111⅞	111¼	111⅞
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 AT & SF 4s 95	109¾	109½	109⅝
3 At & SF 4s 95 st	88¾	88¾	89¾
11 AT & SF 4½s 48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 AT & SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
6 AC Line 1st 4s 52	78½	78½	78½
1 AC Line 4½s 64	63	63	63
11 AC Lines 5s 45	91	90⅞	91
19 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100½	100	100
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	60½	60½	60½
21 B&O 95 st A	33	32¾	33
12 B&O 95 st C	36½	36⅛	36⅛
9 B&O 2000 st D	32¾	32¾	32¾
14 B&O 96 ct F	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
22 B&O cv 60 st	30¾	30⅝	30¾
15 B&O 4s 48	59½	59¼	59¼
3 B&O SW 50 st	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
1 B&O TC 4½s 50	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	47½	47½	47½
5 Bene Ind Loan 2¼s 50	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105½	105½	105½
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Boston & Me 4½s 70‡	33¼	33	33⅛
12 Boston & Me 4s 60	71⅞	71⅜	71⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	109¼	109⅛	109¼
1 Bur CR&No 5s 34‡†	7	7¼	7¼
1 Bur CR&No 5s 34ct†	6¼	6	6
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Can Pac 5s 54	83	83	83
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	92	92	92
1 Can Pac 4s perp	64½	64½	64½
2 Celanese 4½s 55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Celotex 4½s 47ww	96½	96½	96½
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
13 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Cen NY Pow 3½s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Cen Pac 5s 60	52⅜	52¼	52¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
3 Cen RR NJ5s 87 reg	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	87	87	87
2 C&O 4½s 92	132¼	132¼	132¼
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104½	104½
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	70	69¾	70
3 CB&Q 4s 58	78	78	78
17 CB&Q 4s 111 49	93¾	93¾	93⅞
8 Chi&E Ill inc 97	29¾	29½	29¾
8 Chi Gt W inc 4½s 2038	36	36	36
7 Chi Gt West 4s 88	65½	65	65
17 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	10¾	10⅝	10¾
41 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
5 CM&StP 4½s 89C	40¾	40¼	40½
4 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40	40	40
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18	18	18
20 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
26 Chi&NW 4s 87	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜
20 Chi&NW 3½s 87	25	25	25
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2	2
23 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13	12¾	13
1 CTH&SF 3½s 60	53¼	52¾	53¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	109	109
11 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103	102¾	103
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
2 Ch & Ws 4s 52	95¼	95	95¼
10 Childs Co 5s 43	48½	48½	48½
5 Clec Elec Ill 3s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
10 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	85	84½	84½
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	68¼	68¼	68½
1 Col & So 4½s 80	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
5 Col & Hock V 4s 48	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
14 Conn Mack 4½s 69ww	57	56½	57
3 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	110	110	110
15 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
5 Con Edis 3¼s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110½	110½	110½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
19 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	106	106	106
3 Crane 2¾s 50	101¼	101⅛	101¼
5 Crucible St 3½s 55	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
20 CubaNoRy5½s 42rct	21½	21¼	21½
20 Cuba RR 7½s 46	24	24	24
5 Cuba RR 6s 46	24	24	24
10 Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	22	21½	22
21 Cuba RR 5s 52	29	28¾	29
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	25¼	25¼	25¼
29 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54¼	53¾	54
16 D&RG 4s 36	16	15¾	15¾
7 D&RG West 5s 78	15¾	15¼	15¾
3 Det Ed 4s 65	111⅝	111½	111½
3 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	41	41	41
3 Det Ed 3s 70	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 E Tex R&Gen 5s 56	100½	100½	100½
4 Elec Auto L 2¾s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¼	30¼	30¼
6 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¼	30¼	30¼
23 Erie gen lien 4s 96	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Erie cv 4s 53A	53½	53½	53½
1 Erie cv 4s D 53	53½	53½	53½
1 Erie cv 4s 53B	53½	53½	53½
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	97	97	97
1 Erie 4s 95	84¾	84¾	84¾
11 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	51¾	51	51
4 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	94	94
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	23½	23½	23½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	77½	77½	77½
8 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	89	89	89
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	100	100
19 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¼	96	96
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	88¼	88¼	88¼
13 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	92¼	92¼	92¼
30 Gulf Mob inc 2015	47½	46½	46½
4 Houst'n Oil Tex 4½s54	104	104	104
12 Hudson Coal 5s62A	39¾	39¼	39¾
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43	43	43
38 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12¾	12¼	12¾
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44	44	44
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛
14 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
4 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 52	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
16 ICnCSL&NO 5s 63a	45⅝	45½	45½
9 ICnCSL&NO 4½s 63	41¼	41	41
9 Inland Stl 3s 61	106½	106¼	106¼
11 Int Gt No ref 6s 52	15⅜	15¼	15¼
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18	17¾	17¾
15 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33¾	33½	33½
2 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	91	90¾	91
6 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104¾	105
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	45¼	45¼	45¼
97 Int T&T 5s 55	48¾	47¾	48¼
2 James FACclea 4s 59	53¾	53½	53½
2 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	46¼	46¼	46¾
1 KcFtS & M 4s 36 ct	45¾	45¾	46¼
1 K C South 5s 50	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
3 K C South 5s 50	65	65	65
5 Kopper Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	78½	78½	78½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	88	88	88
48 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88½	87⅝	88⅜
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	88	88	88
7 Lac Gas 5s 42	99	99	99
2 Lac Gas 5s 39	100½	100½	100½
5 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49¾	49½	49½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	50	50	50
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32¾	32½	32½
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31	30¼	30¼
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107	107	107
2 Loews 3½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Long Dock 3¾s 50	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
28 Manati Sug 4s 57	52¾	52½	52¾
1 Marion StShov 6s 47 st	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	63	63	63
2 Mid&Nor cn 4½s 39	36	35¾	35¾
19 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	26½	25¾	26
7 M-K-Tex ai 5s 67	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
30 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	22½	22½	22½
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	33¾	33⅜	33¾
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	⅞	1
1 Mo Pac 5s 65A ct	26½	26½	26½
9 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
48 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	26¾	26½	26⅝
6 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	6	5⅞	5⅞
4 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¾	37½	37½
7 Mor&Essex3½2000	41⅜	41	41⅜
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105⅜	105½
7 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	58	58	58
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	74	74	74
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	75	75
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	40	40	40
65 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¼	58¾	58½
19 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¾	53⅝	53⅝
6 NYC cn 4s 98	57⅝	57	57⅝
3 NYC 3¾s 46	93	93	93
3 NYC cv 3½s 52	57¾	57¾	57¾
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77¼	77½	77¼
25 NY Ch&StL 6s 41	99½	99½	99½
2 NYCh&StL 5½s 74 A	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
36 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	61⅞	61½	61¾
6 NY Dock cv 5s 47	73¼	73	73¼
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	66½	66	66½
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	53½	53½	53½
3 NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	97½	97½	97½
24 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28½	28½	28½
2 NYNH&H cl 6s 40	46½	46½	46½
11 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	26½	26½	26½
28 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	26½	26½	26½
8 Norf & W 4s 96	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105	105	105
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62½	62½
20 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¼	49½	49¼
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¾	71¾	71¾
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108¾
17 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7⅝	7½	7⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
16 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	83⅜	83	83½
1 Pac Gas&El 3s76	105½	105½	105½
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
1 Pac Gas&El 4½s 57	110¾	110⅝	110¾
7 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¾	110½	110½
5 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
28 Pac A L cn 4s 45	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜
2 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	57	56¾	57
14 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	98	97¾	98
5 Pen Co cv '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 PePn P&Lt 3½s'69	110	110	110
1 Pen RR gen 5s'80	111½	111⅛	111½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	122½	122½	122½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109⅜	109⅛	109⅜
35 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93	92¾	93
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	102	102	102
26 Pen RR 3½s '52	94½	94½	94½
3 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87½	87½	87½
4 Pere Marq 5s '56	70	69¼	69¼
27 Pere Marq 4½s '80	63½	63¼	63¼
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Phila Co 4½s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
96 PhRead C&I cv4s'49	7⅛	7	7⅛
23 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	27¾	27½	27½
4 Philippine Ry 4s'37	8	8	8
8 Phillips Pet 2¾s '51	105½	105½	105½
4 PCC&StL 5s '70 A	110	110	110
2 PCC & St. Ld 4½s 80	110½	110½	110½
7 PCC&StL 4½s '77	103½	103½	103½
1 Pitt Steel 4½s'50	100½	100⅝	100⅝
37 Pitts&WVa4½s'58	69¾	68¾	68⅞
12 Pitts&WVa 4½s 59B	70	69½	70
56 Pitts&W Va 4½s 60C	70	69½	69½
19 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88¼	88	88¼
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Repub Steel 4½s 61	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
8 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	13½	13½	13½
4 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7½	7½	7½
24 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	72¼	71½	71¾
2 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	40	40	40
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	78	78	78
13 St LSF 4½s 78	16¾	15¼	15¼
7 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3 St LSF 4s 50 A	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
2 St LSF 4s 50 Act	14	14	14
1 St LSW 5s 52	37½	37½	37½
1 St LSW rfg 5s 90	19	19	19
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95¼	95¼	95¼
28 Seab A L cn 6s 45	47¼	47	47¼
2 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8¾	8½	8¾
2 Sea A L 4s 50 st	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	14	14	14
1 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	13¾	13¾	13¾
59 Sea AlPin 5s 35A ct	6½	6½	6½
8 Sea All Fla 6s 35 B ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Shell Un 2¼s 51	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	98½	98½	98½
12 Silesian A 7s 41	69	67	68
9 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51	50⅝	50⅝
33 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50¼	50	50¼
59 So Pac 4½s 69	50½	50½	50⅝
42 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64	63½	63⅝
8 So Pac ct 4s 49	47¼	47	47¼
23 So Pac 3½s 46	68⅞	68⅜	68⅝
23 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	51⅜	51¼	51¼
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	79	79	79
9 South Ry 6½s 56	85½	85	85
7 South Ry gen 5s 56	78½	78½	78¾
1 South Ry 4½s 56	91	90¾	90¾
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	61	60¾	60¾
7 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110¾	110¾	110⅝
8 Spokane Int 5s 55	32½	32½	32½
7 T RR A StL 4s 53	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Tex Corp 3s 59	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16	16	16
10 Third Ave 4s 60	53	52	53
7 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	89½	89½	89½
10 T St L & W 4s 50	80	80	80
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
8 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	94½	94½	94½
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	102½	102½	102½
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102	102	102
38 Unit Drug 5s 53	89¾	89	89¾
1 U S Steel .875 42	100	100	100
2 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	68	68	68
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	76¼	76¼	76¼
10 Westn Md 4s 52	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27	27	27
4 Western Un 5s 51	87½	87½	87½
22 Wabash 5s 80 D	19	18¾	18¾
12 Walwrth 4s 55	86	85½	86
11 Wabash 5s 76 B	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
15 Wabash 2d 6s 39	28	27½	28
20 Wabash 1st 5s 39	70½	70	70
33 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	19½	19½	19½
8 Western Un 5s 60	85¾	85½	85½
43 Western Un 4½s '50	85	84½	84½
15 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¾	94¼	94¾
2 Wilson&Co cv 3½s 47	104	104	104
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	40¼	40¼	40⅜
1 Young S & T 3¼s 60	101¾	101½	101⅝

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Argentine 4½s 48	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 Australia 5s 57	73½	73½	73½
10 Brazil 8s 41	23	22¾	23
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	18¾	18⅝	18⅝
10 Buen A 4½s 77	83½	83½	83½
5 Buen A 4½s Apr 76	84½	84½	84½
5 Buen A 4½s 75	84½	84½	84½
1 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
8 Canada 4s 60	101¼	101	101¼
2 Canada 3½s 61	92	92	92
1 Canada 2¾s 44	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 ChileMtBk6½s57asd†	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Chile 6s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd†	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd†	14½	14½	14½
1 Cologne 4½s 50	9	9	9
5 Colomb 3s 70	35	35	35
5 Copen 5s 52 wd	38	38	38
10 Costa Rica 7s 51†	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Cuba 4½s 77	68	68	68
8 Den 6s 42 wd	66	65⅞	65½
7 Den & R G 4s 76	7	6¾	6¾
1 GerGovt5½s65	6	6	6
6 Ger Govt 7s 49	8½	8¾	8¾
2 Japan 5½s 65	45½	45½	45½
2 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
10 MedellinMun6½s65	9½	9½	9½
2 Mex 5s asd 45	10	10	10
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Norway 4½s 65	46	46	46
4 Norway 4s 63	42	42	42
7 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	61½	61	61½
1 Peru 6s 60 asd st asd	63	63	63
1 Peru 1st 60s 60	8½	8½	8½
2 Poland 8s 50 wd	10½	10½	10½
4 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8¼	8¼	8¼

Nazis Hold Firmly to Charge That Greer Was Aggressor

BERLIN, Sept. 8 (AP)—Germany's official statement that the U-boat which fired two torpedoes at the U. S. destroyer Greer was attacked first by the warship was pronounced by a spokesman today as an "unchallengeable statement of facts."

On the surface, there was no indication of extraordinary agitation over the matter, but German sources, nevertheless, would not say the incident was closed.

Asked whether it might lead to any diplomatic steps, a spokesman replied, "I'm asked too much."

Both the spokesman and the Berlin press rejected the Washington reiteration that the submarine was the aggressor and repeated the charge of the communiqué Saturday that the incident was part of a deliberate policy to push the United States closer to war.

"It ought to be obvious to the world that it is not the German interest or wish to maintain a quarrel with the United States," the spokesman observed.

It might be a shrewd guess, he said, that the "British-Russian aggression" against Iran had cooled war fervor in the United States and that new circumstances had been devised "to pour oil on the fire."

Under a big headline across its front page saying "Roosevelt's Blatant Lie About Destroyer," the newspaper Zwoelf Uhr Blatt called the Greer incident "a new provocation" by the President.

Japanese View

TOKYO, Sept. 8 (AP)—The Greer-Nazi submarine fight drew the attention of the Japanese press today from the U. S.-Japanese relations and even the shipments of American oil to Russia.

Commentators speculating on the sea battle's effects on Japanese policy thought the clash might have made necessary a new examination of the situation in the Pacific.

The Government organ, Kokumin, interpreted the incident to mean Germany no longer thought it necessary to be patient with the United States. The incident portended, the paper added, a world-wide crisis in which "Japan's position has come to be exceedingly delicate and important."

Kokumin said contradictory American and German announcements regarding the naval fight made it doubtful whether Japan's tripartite obligations would take effect through extension of the incident. (This was a reference to Japan's commitment to go to the aid of Germany if the Reich is "attacked" by a power outside the present conflict).

The Japanese press still ignored the arrival of three American oil tankers at Vladivostok.

U. S. to Widen Atlantic Patrol As Result of Attack on Greer

Continued from Page 1

the United States dragged us into the last war."

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, one of the Senate's leading isolationists, accused the German reports of inaccuracy and said he doubted the President would order American warships to take belligerent action in order to incite the American people to war.

Sub Believed Sunk

In view of the increasingly large armada now concentrated near the scene of the attack, there is a growing belief at the Navy Department that the submarine may have been sunk. It is thought likely that the depth charges of the Greer exploded near enough to the U-boat to harm it and that the Anglo-American searching party has forced the craft to stay below the surface for an inordinately long time.

Since destroyers can move much faster than a submarine and can comb a large area, the submarine is given only an outside chance to escape.

Official communiqués from the Navy Department have confined themselves to reiterating charges that the U-boat fired more than one torpedo at the Greer in broad daylight and that the destroyer counterattacked with depth bombs but with unascertainable results.

Willkie Asks Force

Simultaneously, Wendell L. Willkie, the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, called upon the United States to answer the German threat with force. Addressing a Yugoslav Liberty Day luncheon in New York City, he said that American sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of determined and forceful action to end the Nazi challenge to America's right to the seas.

The words of Mr. Willkie, who has been a firm supporter of the Administration's foreign policy, took on added significance coming at the moment of the first Nazi challenge to this country's determination to maintain free and unhampered communications with American troops now in Iceland.

In its official version of the affair, Berlin said the submarine was being pursued and attacked within the German-proclaimed blockade zone and that, unable to ascertain the identity of the attacker, it had retaliated.

"In justified defense against the attack, the submbarine thereupon at 14:39 o'clock fired two torpedoes at the destroyer, both of which missed aim. The destroyer continued its pursuit and attacks with depth bombs until midnight, then abandoned them," the German statement declared.

"If official American quarters, namely the Navy Department, assert the attack was initiated by the German submarine, such charge can only have the purpose of giving the attack of an American destroyer on a German submarine, which was undertaken in complete violation of neutrality, a semblance of legality.

"This attack is evidence that President Roosevelt despite his previous assertions to the contrary, has commanded American destroyers not only to report the location of German U-boats and other German craft, as violating neutrality, but also to proceed to attack them.

"Roosevelt thereby is endeavoring with all the means at his disposal to provoke incidents for the purpose of baiting the American people into the war."

Isolationist View

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8 (AP)—U. S. Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota declared yesterday at an America First Committee rally that the United States's "130,000,000 people were hardly moved by the submarine attack that seems to have been made on an American destroyer."

The non-interventionist Senator, charging that President Roosevelt and Administration leaders had led this Nation to "the precipice of war," expressed hope the President would postpone comment on the engagement between the destroyed Greer and a German submarine until the "hours of anger" subsided.

The "hours of anger," Senator Nye said, were being experienced to a far greater degree by Mr. Roosevelt than by the average American citizen.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Rose Bay: Wintergarden Theater, 4 p. m., Sept. 28.

Victoria

Melbourne (Second Church): Hawthorn Town Hall, Burwood Road, Hawthorn, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9; Church Edifice, Cookson Street, Camberwell, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 30.

Melbourne (Fourth Church): Northcote Town Hall, High Street, Northcote, 3:15 p. m., October 26. Radiocast throughout Australian network.

Canada

British Columbia

North Vancouver: Nova Theater, 3 p. m., September 14.

Saskatchewan

Saskatoon: The Bessborough, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 18.

England

Gloucestershire

Cheltenham: Town Hall, afternoon, September 28.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): Great George Street Congregational Church, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 30

Northumberland

Newcastle-on-Tyne (First Church): The City Hall, Northumberland Road, 7:30 p. m., October 3.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Second Church): Birmingham Town Hall, 6:30 p. m., Sept. 25.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Cardiff: Charles Street Congregational Church, Charles Street, 6:30 p. m., September 15.

United States

California

Fillmore: Fillmore Union High School, 3 p. m., September 14.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., September 19.

Laguna Beach: Sleepy Hollow Auditorium, 680 South Coast Boulevard, 3 p. m., September 14.

Long Beach (Third Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., September 19.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., September 18.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., September 19.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., September 15.

Los Angeles (auspices First Church, Belvedere and Maywood; First Church, Florence; First Church, Huntington Park; and First Church, South Gate): Fox-Florence Theater, 1632 East Florence Avenue, 12 m., September 18.

Pasadena (First Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 3 p. m., September 14.

San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., September 30.

San Mateo: Church Edifice, El Camino Real and Monte Diablo Avenue, 8 p. m., September 19.

Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., September 16.

Colorado

Fort Collins: 8 p. m., September 16.

Illinois

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, 4259 South Michigan Avenue, 8 p. m., September 20.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., September 19.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., September 18.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., September 18.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., September 19.

Kansas

Sabetha: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., September 14.

Kentucky

Danville (auspices First Church, Lexington): Auditorium, Danville High School, Walnut and College Avenues, 3:30 p. m., September 14.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., September 18.

Eastport: Central Congregational Church, Middle Street, 3 p. m., September 14.

Massachusetts

Haverhill: First Presbyterian Church, Summer Street, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 14.

Leominster: Municipal Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 14.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Hennepin and Summit Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 20.

New York

Buffalo (Second Church): Buffalo Conservatory, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 18.

Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 60 Greenway Terrace, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 14. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Port Jefferson: Port Jefferson-Terryville Station School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 20.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 19.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 19.

Pennsylvania

Elkins Park: Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and Cheltenham Avenue, 3 p. m., Sept. 14.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 16.

Utah

Provo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 569 East South Temple, 4 p. m., Sept. 14. Radiocast Station KUTA, 570 kilocycles.

Wyoming

Casper: Church Edifice, Fourth and Grant Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 15.

Chemist Honored

Dr. Thomas Midgley, Jr.

Vice-President of Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, who was presented with the Priestley Medal of the American Chemical Society at the opening session of the Society's 102d meeting at Atlantic City, N. J. This is the Society's highest award. Dr. Midgley, honored for outstanding achievement in chemical science, is the discoverer of tetra-ethyl lead as an antiknock agent in gasoline, and is also known for his work on refrigerants used in air conditioning.

Chemists Give Highest Award To Dr. Midgley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8—The triennially bestowed Priestley Medal, highest honor given by the American Chemical Society, was presented to Dr. Thomas Midgley, Jr., Vice-President of Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, at the opening session of the Society's 102d. meeting at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hotel here today. Dr. Midgley, discoverer of tetra-ethyl lead as an antiknock agent in gasoline, was honored for outstanding achievement in chemical science.

A $1,000 prize in pure chemistry, sponsored by Alpha Chi Sigma, national scientific fraternity, and awarded annually to a chemist under 36 years of age, went to Dr. Karl A. Folkers, of Merck & Company, Inc., Rahway, N. J., for important contributions in the field of organic chemistry.

Prof. William Lloyd Evans, of Ohio State Unversity, President of the American Chemical Society, made the presentations.

More than 5,000 chemists and industrialists are assembled here for the meeting, at which 600 papers and addresses, reporting chemistry's latest contributions in the fields of rubber, petroleum, plastics, and other vital defense products will be presented in 72 sessions, lasting through Friday. Members of the society's 18 professional divisions are joining with Government officials and educational leaders in symposia dealing with all phases of chemistry in defense. Motion pictures, chemical apparatus and gasoline engines are being used to describe new developments in research.

Dr. H. V. Churchill, Chief chemist of the Aluminum Company of America, explained at today's meeting a new process whereby the spectrum is being used to disclose the composition of steel for use as armor plate, aluminum for airplane wings or magnesium for incendiary bombs.

"Not only is it a valuable technique," he said. "It is also a valuable inspection procedure on finished or step products. Laboratories which formerly used 20 analysts to check composition now do even more work with four men on a spectrographic crew. It thus frees men and women for other essential defense duties."

The electron microscope, which enables natural scientists to examine detail 50 times as fine as that visible with a light microscope, was displayed by Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Associate Director, and James Hillier, of the research laboratories of the RCA Manufacturing Company, of Camden, N. J. In the new instrument, electrons, minute electrically-charged particles forming a part of all matter, take the place of light, Dr. Zworykin said. Electricity gives the electrons sufficient speed to penetrate the object under observation, which is prepared so as to be only about one one hundred thousandth of an inch in thickness. The image is either observed directly on a fluorescent screen or recorded permanently on a photographic plate.

Soviet War

Continued from Page 1

ing the infantry. One Russian air squadron there destroyed 42 grounded German planes, 110 tanks and 600 other vehicles and killed more than 3,000 Nazis in the past few days, Soviet accounts said.

Odessa Great Fort

Possibly this battle was in the Gomel sector, since that was the last central point mentioned in a Russian communiqué and has been the scene of repeated Soviet counter-offensives.

The Soviet writer Ezra Vilensky, just returned from Odessa as a war correspondent for Izvestia, the official Government newspaper, said all of Odessa had become a giant fortress surrounded by outer fortifications so thick and high that neither tanks nor shells could crush them. The citizen volunteers of that old port, which sits strategically atop 150-foot bluffs, have torn up the streets to make barricades of the cobblestones, he said.

Dies Charges of Communism In High Places Are Denied

Continued from Page 1

the ground that his "connection with several of the front organizations or transmission belts of the Communist Party" proves that he is a Communist, that Mr. Henderson assaulted a photographer in order to conceal that he was giving a reception for a "nationally prominent Communist."

Mr. Henderson denies these charges categorically, though the basic fact is not in dispute. The fact is that Mr. Henderson was President of the Washington Branch of the Friends of Spanish Democracy in 1938, that in his judgment this organization was not Communist, and that he is proud of the work he did in its behalf.

As for the reception for the allegedly "national prominent Communist," Mr. Henderson said his guest was none other than Dorothy Parker, the satirist and poet.

Brady's Book

Now to take up Mr. Dies' charge against one of the principal advisers in OPA, Mr. Brady, with whom, however, Mr. Henderson affirms he does not have direct contact. Mr. Dies notes that Mr. Brady is author of a book published by Victor Gollancz, Ltd., of London, and circulated by the Left Book Club of England. He says that in testimony before the House Mr. Henderson gave qualified approval to the volume and characterized it as merely an attack on Nazlism.

But, Mr. Dies contends, this book was an attack on Nazlism exclusively from the Communist Party line and illustrated how Mr. Brady hews to the Communist Party line. In his letter to the President, Mr. Dies cited, among others, the following passage from Mr. Brady's writings:

"Knowledge of the facts and a little reflection will show that the issue does not turn on 'Fascism' per se, but on that form of capitalism of which it is no more than the politically conscious phase. For better or worse, the deeper issue now being squarely faced is whether capitalism as a coercive political and economic system should be allowed any longer to survive. . . . As all parties realize, the end result will be either the triumph of reaction and a new lease on life for capitalism or else a victory for socialism and the extermination of the rich and powerful of bank, factory, bivouac and cloister."

Two Varying Views

The divergence between Mr. Dies' and Mr. Henderson's interpretation of the same evidence is pointedly illustrated in their reaction to this and other quotations from Mr. Brady's recorded views.

Thus from reading this book Mr .Dies concludes that Mr. Brady is a Communist who ought to be discharged from the Government and Mr. Henderson concludes that he is still a useful public servant who shouldn't be fired because he holds economic views different from those held by the Texas Representative.

"I would point out for Representative Dies' information," Mr. Henderson said, "that summary punitive action on the basis of one man's opinion is as un-American a procedure as anything to which Mr. Dies has yet given his attention."

The dilemma which thus emerges from the series of charges and denials from Mr. Dies and Mr. Henderson presents itself as follows:

1. Both publicly agree that "Communists" should not be employed by the Government.

2. In effect, Mr. Dies argues that a Communist is anybody who holds views in any large degree parallel to known Communist opinions or whose views call for radical changes in the American economic system.

3. In effect, Mr. Henderson argues that nobody is a Communist who isn't a proved member of a Communist organization and that to deny employment because he holds differing opinions is itself un-American.

May Bring a Showdown

4. The dispute between Mr. Dies and Mr. Henderson may well bring some useful facts to light but the problem doesn't approach solution until some criterion is devised to determine when an American is a Communist and when he is just practising a healthy freedom of speech.

5. Is that criterion membership in the Communist Party and if so won't a lot of real Communists purposely avoid the label of their own party? Is it advocacy of the overthrow of the United States Government by force? Is it advocacy of radical changes in the American economic system?

These are the questions re-underlined by the latest Dies-Henderson contretemps and from what has happened, or hasn't happened, in the celebrated Harry Bridges cases, it doesn't appear that the answers are to be quickly forthcoming.

With respect to the other officials named in the letter to Mr. Roosevelt, Mrs. Brady, Mr. Tippett, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Lever, the charges advanced by Mr. Dies rest on evidence of a broadly similar character to that put forward against Mr. Brady.

Mr. Dies wrote that if the President would remove the employees whom he named as Communists he would be glad to co-operate with the Administration in bringing to light similar facts concerning other officials of the OPA.

Biddle Urges People To Discuss U. S. Policy

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle, here for a vacation, advocated open discussion of Government policy.

"It is particularly important at this time, when we are on the very edge of war, that we encourage forums which develop open and full discussion of the policies of Government," he said in an interview. "Every Government can live only on criticism."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 5; Nov. 2.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.8m); 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct. 5, Nov. 2.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Oct. 12, Nov. 16.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Sept. 14, Oct. 12, Nov. 9.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc., on Sept. 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1400kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 277.6mc, on Oct. 5.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1260kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1360kc, on Oct. 5, Nov. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSO, 1150kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Sept. 21; Oct. 5, 19; Nov. 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc, on Sept. 21; Oct. 19, Nov. 16.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 20 Marshall St.—Near Longwood Station; attractive 7-room apartment, 3 baths. Call ASP. 1217.

One-room furnished apartment near Longfellow Park, Cambridge; convenient to Radcliffe and Boston; for one woman; fireplace; separate entrance; pleasant surroundings; electric cooker and refrigerator for light housekeeping; $40 with garage. TRO. 9758.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LADY wishes to share her three-room apartment with discriminating Swedish-American lady. References exchanged. MRS. BOLIN, 39-40 Greenpoint Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

WEAR SMART-FORM and you wear the finest. Call 8579, or 875 Elm Street for corsetry service—Manchester, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS. — Quiet farm resort, open Sept. and Oct. Cozy, attractive home; fireplaces; lovely countryside; good tasty meals; innerspring mattresses; select clientele. Full rates $16 and $17. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

HELP WANTED

Wanted:

Christian Scientists who are interested in employment to register with the Personnel Office:

Girls and women for messenger, general clerical and stenographic positions

Boys and men for messenger and general work.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—an unmarried man, Christian Scientist preferred, as house man and chauffeur; to live in house including meals, $16 per week; references required. Write Box H-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—Christian Scientist desires to share her home with one or two ladies. Christian Scientist preferred. Box K-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WANTED

TORONTO, ONT.— Wanted by Lady—Cheery, comfortable home with private family. Toronto vicinity. Will pay well. R. van der VOORT. 800 Temple Building.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 448 W. 156th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Nicely furnished large bedroom and alcove study in adult home near Harvard. Business people preferred. KIR. 8340.

N. Y. C.—In professional woman's home overlooking Columbia, delightful corner room, private bath. Ac. 2-9108, 601 W. 115, Apt. 72.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Brooklyn Christian Science church, preferably resident of Borough of Brooklyn. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box L-48, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN 0600, Boston.

STORE SPACE

OPPORTUNITY FOR MILLINER Boylston St. gown shop has space to rent to a high class milliner. Box K-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID FOR WORK FUR COATS. A. M. FUR CO. 5 W. 34th, near Fifth Ave., N. Y. Wis. 7-1360

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Dealing with leading concern; finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla, 8-9f, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA Money Quick! Sell exceptional value Personal Christmas Cards, 50—with name—$1. Finest 25-card Assortment, $1. You make 50c. Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 100 N. Washington, Dept. 489, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic Initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 304 Way, Elmira, New York.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS will be held in Oct. by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springfield, Mass.; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply by letter to Box X-100, Room 38, 39 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS-ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Phone MEtropolitan 9611

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1784 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MILLIE'S LINGERIE SHOP
Carrying a Complete Line of
HOSIERY, LINGERIE, BLOUSES, SKIRTS, BAGS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.
1788 Columbia Rd., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MISS SYLVIA GOLDMAN
Teacher of Piano
Studio or Pupil's Home
7700 Blair Rd., Sligo 2449
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mildred's Smart Shop
A Complete Line of
New Fall Sample Dresses
12 to 20 and 36 to 48. Also half sizes.
MILLINERY
All hats $1.95 and $2.95
1770 COLUMBIA RD., N. W. Adams 5047
OPEN EVENINGS

"BONNIE JEAN"
Gift and Card Shop
Women's Exchange. Handmade Children's Clothes. Developing and Printing. Personalized Christmas Cards and Stationery.
1766 Columbia Rd., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Maine

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.

Painting and Interior Decorating Paints—Varnishes Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

Fall Suits
Fall Shoes
Fall Hats
Fall Furnishings
FLANDERS
82 Court Street Auburn, Maine

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096 8 to 12 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 Main Street
Smart New Styles of Quality Shoes
Wilbur Coon—Health Spot—Air Step
Queen Quality and Buster Brown
Shoes for Children

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6133

Stokol-Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. B. BOURGEOIS Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
120 Lisbon Street

PICKERING HAT SHOP
FALL AND WINTER HATS
Now Showing
Hats made and remodeled
30 Sabattus Street Phone 1952-W

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MAINE

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4624 8 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BACK TO SCHOOL
Our school and college fashions, sponsored by "Mademoiselle," are a treat to behold. We're completely ready to outfit you—from sweaters and skirts to dormitory furnishings.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
"Center of Maine Living"
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

—DIAMONDS—
Watches—Jewelry—Silver
Always of excellence
REMOUNTING
CARTER BRO'S CO.
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

J. F. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422 Call and Deliver

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Grownup Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

For long, rugged wear
Harris Tweeds
Make the perfect Campus Coat
HARRY G. EMMONS

A. H. Britton & Co.
Hardware
Jelly Glasses ..... 60c dozen
Pint Fruit Jars ..... 79c dozen
Quart Fruit Jars ..... 89c dozen
12 NO. MAIN STREET TEL. 98

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

The New Fall
Stetson Hats
are here
Prices:
$3.50, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50
BROWN & BATCHELDER

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CAPITOL OIL COMPANY
2 HALL STREET TEL. 843-W
J. A. STODDARD, Mgr.

DOVER

Tel 1195
Lynch's Bobbing Shoppe and Beauty Parlor
HAIR CUTTING
PERMANENT WAVING
and all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
456 Central Ave. Dover, N. H.

For Reliable Plumbing, also Stoves, call
LITTLEFIELD FRARY CO.
125 Washington Street Tel. 1281-W
Now is the time to do your Canning
WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH CANNERS
Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

School Days
Be sure and start off with a fountain pen—the Eversharp—and Eversharp pencil.
TEL. 554-M
Class Rings Are Ready For 1943 Class
E. R. McCLINTOCK
Diamond Jeweler On the Bridge

F. W. NEAL & CO.
498 Central Avenue
Hardware, Paints, Oil, Mowing Machines, Garden Tools, Seeds for Vegetables and Flowers

GOFFSTOWN

NO NEED TO HOARD

But stock well now and you will save many dollars later.
GEORGE E. OFFUTT

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
857 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 8 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

? *May I Serve You?* ?
? I feel I have the Best Lubrication Job and Service in this city. If not I would appreciate your telling me. ?
? Talford's Blue Sunoco ELM AND LANGDON STS. ?

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
632 Elm Street Phone 3901

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
814 HARVARD

FEARON'S Inc.

20 Flavors of Ice Cream
Phone 3234
Special for Weddings and Parties
405 E Spruce St.

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 732

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel 1379 52 Malvern St

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributor of "Consolidation Clean Coal" and "New England Coke"
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

Around the Corner from the Post Office
CLEANERS
EASTMAN'S
DYERS
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called for and Delivered
395 State Street Tel. 2943

Fall Millinery
of every description
Featuring
The "Stylepark" tailored hat
Kathryn H. Marden

ROCHESTER

J. C. PENNEY CO. Inc.
WEARING APPAREL FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY AT POPULAR PRICES
61 North Main St., Rochester, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Featuring
SHOES for Men and Women, also Hosiery and Ladies' Handbags.
HENRY'S
WASHINGTON SQUARE

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of
BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

NEWPORT NEWS

Smart
Practical Clothes
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.

KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
ROBT. C. RAWLS, Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS, Vice-Pres.

David A. Rawls, Inc.
GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
300 W. PLUME STREET (LAW BLDG.)

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

Come to
Willner's
Hosiery-Lingerie
Sportswear for Juniors and Ladies
118 West Freemason Street
Norfolk, Va. Phone 45814

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

GEO. M. OWEN
Printer
2418 Granby St. Phone 22239

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Co.
Granby Street, Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Cambeco Dye Works Inc.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
All through the store you'll see the new things for Fall. Clothes for the school and college girls, career women and the stay-at-homes. New accessories.
New fabrics. New things for the home.
Come and see them.

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

Market Basket Super Stores
620 Va. St. E. Phone 31-721
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221
FREE DELIVERY

Margo Orange & Nut Shop
We process our own nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29-417

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant, Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount, Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union, Beckley, Spencer, Grafton, Logan

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to Wear and Millinery

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CO.
MASTER DYERS AND CLEANERS
PHONES
600 - 601 - 602 - 603

When They're Home From School—Hungry!
Call
ALLMAN BROS.
GROCERIES
236 Milford Street
Phones 74-75-76-77

Square Deal Shoe Shop
PATSY NASH, Proprietor
Best of Workmanship
Prices Reasonable
We Call For and Deliver
PHONE 2661

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Clarksburg, W. Va., and Elkins, W. Va.
The College Crowd goes for our fashions because they're really youthful.

"THE STORE AHEAD"
Will H. Melet Co.
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FLORSHEIM SHOES

Above All The Right Hat
BERNICE HAT SHOP
122 South 4th Street

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC "Zoric System"
Phone 8109
1041 16th Street

WHEELING

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 Chapline
INSURANCE
Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Leaknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized MILK
Freshly churned BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored ICE CREAM
Fresh EGGS
Call 2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Special Values in Every Department for Our
71st Anniversary Sale
Household furnishings, clothing for men, women, and children—now is the time to buy them all at savings.
Bryson Graham
COMPANY LIMITED
142 Sparks St. Phone 2-1741

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed, Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar, Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1000

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's 1000 MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

C.C.B. ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Blower Motors a Specialty
PHONE 2-5706 378-380 BANK ST.

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3877, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol
new arrivals
Robes
WOOLLEN PLAIDS
Elliot Buchanan Stuart
22.50
SOLID COLOURS
12.50
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 Bloor W.

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

DON'T LET WASH DAY SPOIL YOUR HANDS
Hot and cold water, steamy clothes and wash suds could not be recommended as a beauty treatment. Let us take care of your wash-day worries.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

FRANCIS
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Call and Deliver
Mail orders given prompt attention
1557 Kingston Road HOward 3743

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1878, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOOD BOXES
FOR
SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS
IN ENGLAND
Bacon . . . Butter . . .
. . . Cheese . . .
Jam . . . Tea . . .
Dried Fruits, etc.
Ask for detailed price list.
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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A	I		J	A	P	A	N		A			O
R	I	C	H		T	A	N		E	T	O	N
V		E	A	R		N		D	E	E		D
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L	A	W		P		A		C		S	O	N
		L	I	F	T	S		S	K	I	E	S
A	L	T		I		H		E		A	G	O
B	E		A	L	T	O	O	N	A		S	P
B		P	I	E		R		S	U	N		T
O	V	I	D		P	S	I		G	O	B	I
T		T		L	E	E	D	S		E		C
T	A	Y	L	O	R		E	A	G	L	E	S

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

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European Local Classified

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Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in country-fied surroundings with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited, Acorn District Office, 9 Oakwood Court, London W 14 Telephone Western 0181

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ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

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Agent for:
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26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

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Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics
134-136 Northfield Avenue
West Ealing, W. 13

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

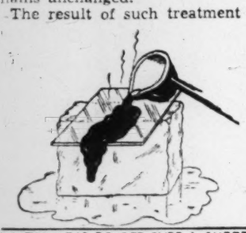
Did You Ever Wonder

What "Tempered Glass" Is?

Tempered glass is plate glass which has been through a special process of heat treatment and chilling, similar to the tempering of steel.

In the ordinary process of glass-making, the molten glass is cooled slowly to reduce internal strains to a minimum. This slow cooling is called annealing. In tempering glass, the sheet of ground and polished plate glass is placed in a kiln and heated on both sides by something like a blowtorch, and then it is chilled quickly. This results in the outside surfaces of the glass being tempered or hardened, while the interior of the plate remains unchanged.

The result of such treatment is



MOLTEN LEAD POURED OVER A SHEET OF TEMPERED GLASS ON A CAKE OF ICE DID NOT BREAK THE GLASS.

to put the interior under considerable strain, the outer surface of the glass being under high compression and the interior under tension or pressure.

The tempered glass has some remarkable qualities. It is four or five times stronger than ordinary glass; it will bend beyond the breaking point of ordinary glass; it is highly resistant to shock; it will stand sudden changes in temperature; and when this tough glass does break, it crumbles into tiny fragments with blunt edges, rather than the larger, sharp-edged splinters which result from the fracture of ordinary glass.

Its first commercial use was for industrial goggle lenses for eye-protection against flying bits of metal, stone, etc. These new-type lenses not only withstood greater shocks without breaking, but if and when they did break, they produced no hazardous glass splinters.

Each piece of tempered glass, however, must be fabricated to special order at the glass works. Once the tempering is done, it is impossible to cut the glass to alter its size or shape, because as soon as any cutting tool bites into the glass, the piece immediately crumbles to fragments.

This type of glass finds a useful place wherever resistance to shock or heat are important factors. Glass doors which are subjected to a lot of slamming and banging are frequently equipped with tempered glass. The glass also is used in shelves which have to support heavy loads, in fire screens, and the like. **W. P. Keasbey**

Where Would You Find—

1. Lake Onega?
2. The New England state once called New Connecticut?
3. The country once ruled by the House of Bourbon?
4. The destination of the "West Point" which sailed from New York in July?
5. Hertfordshire?
6. The Fifth Corps Area of the United States Army?
7. A Copt?
8. The Canadian National Exhibition?
9. Andorra?
10. Vineyard Sound?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it; for thou hast a little strength, and hast kept my word, and hast not denied my name.—Rev. 3:8.

In Lighter Vein

The Rival Performance

John Kemble was once performing one of his favorite parts at some country theater, and was interrupted from time to time by the crying of a child in the gallery, until at length, annoyed by this rival performance, Kemble walked with solemn step to the front of the stage, and addressing the audience in his most tragic tones, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, unless the play is stopped, the child cannot possibly go on."

Wasting No Time

They were working on a new building, and Pat shouted to his pal at the top: "Hi, Bill, chuck me down half-a-dozen bricks."

Bill did so, and in due course Pat came panting up the ladder with his hod full.

"Tell me," said Bill, "why did you want me to chuck those bricks down?"

"Well," said Pat, "we're short of 'em down there, and I wanted to bring a full load up!"

Speaking of Defense Orders

R. A. Uhle, Purchasing Agent of a Detroit concern, recently received the following letter from a manufacturer:

Keep your temper, gentle Sir, writes the manufacturer

Though your goods are overdue, for a month or maybe two,

We can't help it, please don't swear, labor's scarce and steel is rare,

Can't get chrome, can't get dies, these are facts, we tell no lies,

Harry's drafted, so is Bill, all our work is now uphill.

So your order, we're afraid, may be still a bit delayed.

Still, you'll get it, don't be vexed, maybe this month, maybe next.

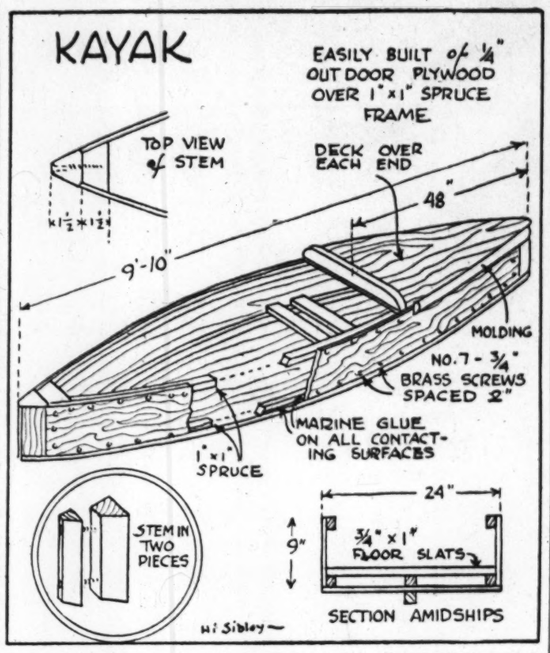
Keep on hoping, don't say die, we'll fill your order bye and bye.

—Wolf Magazine of Letters

Daily Quotation

LOVE and you shall be loved. The good man has absolute good, which, like fire, turns everything to its own nature, so that you cannot do him any harm.—Emerson.

Make It Yourself



Daily Anecdote

A Critic's Fate

A satire directed toward Gustavus III of Sweden, which appeared in a Stockholm newspaper, was so unsparing in its irony that the sovereign directed that its author be summoned to his presence.

When the author appeared, pale and trembling, his pinched face and shabby clothes bespoke poverty.

"I see," said Gustavus in a voice of gentle dignity, "that you have much wit and much talent, but, poor fellow, I fear that you have not much bread. I am desirous that you shall not be so hungry again. I therefore appoint you inspector of my library."

Indian Exhibit

An American Indian Exposition held each summer in Oklahoma is operated entirely by Indians and calls attention to handcrafts and ceremonies of 50 tribes.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A large lake in northern Russia; 3,763 square miles.
2. Vermont was given this name at a convention held in Westminster in January, 1777, when it was declared an independent state; name changed to Vermont the following June.
3. France; from Henry of Navarre, 1589, through Louis XVII, 1793.
4. The liner carried German and Italian Nationals to Lisbon, Portugal.
5. A county in northeastern England.
6. Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio; it has jurisdiction over Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, and Kentucky.
7. A member of the race of native Egyptians that is descended from ancient Egyptian stock.
8. Held annually at Exhibition Park, Toronto, Canada.
9. A republic in a valley in the Pyrenees; it was granted a constitution as a republic by Napoleon in 1806.
10. It is between Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands of Massachusetts.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Guiñazú, Enrique Ruiz (ănrē'-kā rōō-ēs' gē'-nyä-sōō')—Foreign Minister of Argentina.

Le Gentilhomme, Gen. Paul (pôl zhäN'-tē'-yôm')—Newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Free French Forces in Africa.

Michels, Rodolfo (rō-thôl'-fō mē'-chēls)—Chilean Ambassador to the United States.

Pahlavi, Riza Khan (rĭ-zä' kän' pä'-lə-vē)—Shah of Iran.

Sandstede, Gottfried (gôt'-frēt zänt'-shtā'-dē)—German Embassy Press Attaché in Argentine.

Soltsi (sôl'-tsĭ)—Russian town.

Stauning, Thorvald (tōōr'-väl stoun'-ing)—Prime Minister of German-occupied Denmark.

Teiji Tsubogami (tā'-jĭ tsōō'-bō'-gä'-mē')—Japanese Ambassador to Thailand.

Valdaiskaya (vàl-dī'-skä-yä)—High ridge of mountains in western Russia.

von Marées, Jorge González (hōr'-hā gōn-sä'-lās vōn mărā')—Chief of National Socialist Party in Chile, South America.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bandar Abbas (bŭn'-dar ăbbäs')—Persian Gulf port.

Bushire (bōō-shēr')—Persian Gulf port.

Tabriz (tä-brēz')—Town in Iran.

Teheran (tē-h'rän'; tĕē-rän', -răn')—Capital of Iran.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

For Longer Wear

Treating fabrics with a new chemical and latex process is said to make them wear longer and also resist moths and shrinkage.

Camera Club

Mrs. D. C. McMicking, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, England

Smiling Through

In explaining this photograph, our Monitor Camera Club contributor writes: "The picture was taken for their Dad, who is with the Middle East Forces. The little girls wanted to send him their happiest smiles and to tell him that if they couldn't go to the seaside for their holiday they would make the best of things at home."

C. Don Hughes, Amarillo, Texas

Fun in Signs

This scene was taken in a Texas Panhandle "town."

The Amusing Things We Say

To Grant Quarter

It is generally believed that the phrase to grant quarter arose from an agreement made in the year 1672 between the Spanish and Dutch governments regarding the ransom of prisoners on both sides. It was agreed at the time that the ransom of either a soldier or officer was to be one quarter of his pay. Therefore, when a captured soldier begged his enemy for quarter, he was offering him one quarter of his wages in return for his life. When his enemy declined to accept the man's offer, it was said that he refused quarter. **L. V.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Hearing-Ear Dog

(Our Dumb Animals)

"Jokko," a German shepherd, owned by two deaf sisters, Misses Genevieve and Adelaide Calkins of San Francisco, is a fine demonstration of what a hearing-ear dog can accomplish. He was trained to perform a full round of duties in the Calkins house.

If the front doorbell rings, Jokko barks and runs back and forth to the front door. If it is the back door, whether the tradesman's ring or a neighbor's knock, he indicates the presence of the caller. The dog also barks when the evening paper is thrown against the front steps and when the milkman leaves the milk.

Jokko does many other things that prove his worth, and on one occasion saved the lives of his mistresses.

The Misses Calkins live by themselves, except for Jokko, in an old-fashioned mansion. The ladies sleep upstairs. Jokko sleeps with one ear open on a rug in their room. The bedroom door is kept slightly ajar for Jokko to tour the house if he hears anything.

One night, after a slight earth tremor had set the house a-quiver, Jokko went on a prowl about the house. He smelled a strange odor and must have sensed that it was dangerous. He ran to the bedroom and aroused the sleepers.

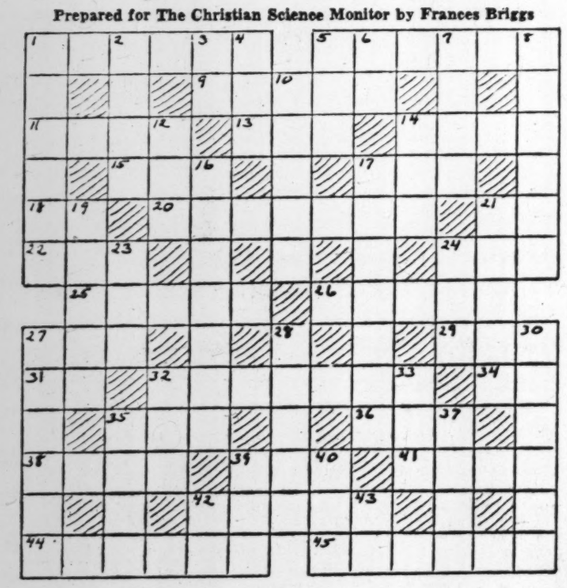
The sisters, who, in spite of their deafness are able to hear the dog's loud barks, got up but could see nothing amiss. Not being able to smell the almost odorless natural gas of California, they returned to bed.

But Jokko wasn't satisfied and continued to bark. He stopped before the grill each time he ran across the room. The women decided something must be wrong in the basement. An investigation there revealed that a gaspipe leading to the bed of the furnace had been broken at the joint, probably by the earth tremor.

Jokko has been trained to note all noises, strange or familiar, and taught to lead one or the other of the sisters to where the noise came from. Thus Jokko, the hearing-ear dog, does for the deaf what the seeing-eye dog does for the blind.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Little Nancy Ettiicote is really what?
5—What is any of several wild dogs of the Old World?
9—Where is Nagasaki?
11—Bountiful.
13—What color is imparted to skin by exposure to sun?
14—Lord Byron attended what school for boys?
15—Organ of hearing
17—The miller who worked and sang from morn to night lived on what river?
18—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
20—What is a slender leafless organ of a plant which supports it in climbing?
21—Thus.
22—Edmund Burke practiced what for a short time?
24—In certain nursery rhymes, what is relationship of Tom to piper?
25—What are elevators called in England?
26—Where was Ibsen born?
27—High in pitch.
29—Past.
31—Exist.
32—What is a city of Pennsylvania?
34—What was Pizarro's nationality (abbr.)?
35—What is the "dainty dish" of "Sing a Song of Sixpence"?
36—Light of what constitutes day?
38—Who was a famous Roman poet?
39—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
41—Marco Polo crossed what desert?
42—What is a manufacturing city of England?
44—Who composed opera "Peter Ibbetson"?
45—What bird is national symbol of U. S. (pl.)?

Down

1—Who is hero of a Winston Churchill novel?
2—Garibaldi, Italian patriot, was born where?
3—Lord Justice (abbr.).
4—Consume.
5—Ignace Paderewski's middle name.
6—Article.
7— — Douglas Wiggin.
8—Where is Covent Garden?
10—What mammal is related to the raccoons?
12—Head covering
14—Snakelike fish is what?
16—What is an alligator?
17—What English novelist was born at Landport, Eng.?
19—What is a city of Prussia?
21—What were given by Little Tommy Tucker in payment for a meal?
23—Humor.
24—Ocean.
27—The A in James A. McNeill Whistler stands for what?
28—If you owned a Percheron, it would be what?
30—What is the science treating of light?
32—Help.
33—Theodore Dreiser was born in what month (abbr.)?
35—What is said to be akin to love?
37—What is first name of author of "This Year of Grace"?
39—Through.
40—What is a fresh-water food fish of Europe?
42—Behold!
43—What is a symbol for samarium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Engineering Advice*

By Le Pelley

TUBBY—I'D LIKE TO SEE YOUR DOODLEDUCK CLUB
BUT...
?
OH COME ON—LET'S GET STARTED—
BUT LOOK AT ALL THE MUD..!
THAT'S WHAT I STARTED TO TELL YOU! THE CLUBHOUSE FLOODS AFTER A RAIN....
WELL ALL YOU NEED IS JUST A LITTLE OLD DITCH
"LITTLE OLD DITCH" A 200 FOOT GRAND CANYON IS MORE LIKE IT !!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Chilly but It's Good for the Appetite!*

By Rodgers

It was a little chilly in my doghouse last night—
And it was still snappy when I got up this A.M.
SNIFF SNIFF
But after I had helped myself to a few good sniffs—
And worked up a little steam—
I decided there was no need to move indoors for a little while yet.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Moving Pictures*

By The Hagers

"TED, EVERYTHING," I QUACKED, "LOOKS GREAT! DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MARKS YOU RATE."
TED ANSWERED, "WADDLES, HOW YOU RAVE! A LICK AND PROMISE I JUST GAVE.
THERE'S JUST ONE THING THAT PUZZLES ME— WHY DON'T YOU STAY AT HOME?" SAID HE.
"YOU MUST KEEP GOING AT A CLIP, TED, WHEN YOU'RE IN A COMIC STRIP."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

School Again

How few weeks ago it seems these streets were ringing with "No more pencils, no more books"—these same streets, with the elms hanging over them, building leafy vaults, cathedral-like, full of little windows for the morning sun to stream through, here in golden shafts, there in columns blue with September mist.

Now past the white picket fences, or in the shadow of gray stone walls, the colorful pageant moves. Bobs and pigtails; stubby haircuts and thick, ready-to-be-tousled locks; red sweaters and blue sweaters, green and brown; gingham dresses, woolen plaids, corduroy, school books in straps, lunches in tidy parcels—a medley of manners and style, a daily pilgrimage to brighten a Chaucer's page.

"School again, school again." This is a bitter-sweet refrain. Nobody sings it. It plays on the memory. Its notes are the sunny day by Sleepy River, the picnic on Carefree Hill, the hike over Challenge Mountain, the breakers at Land's End. But the words are "school again, school again."

They are not quite sad words, though. You haven't seen Bill Green since last June; he's a good sport; you're glad you'll play with him at recess. And there's a good clean smell about a school building, pungent and fresh—the oiled floors, the chalk. Mary has always liked Miss Simms, and this year Mary is going to be in Miss Simms's class. Wonder if Charlie and Bob will be allowed to sit next each other again; wonder who'll get that desk near the window in the back left-hand corner of the room, and the one near the coat-room door.

"No more pencils, no more books." What an ancient refrain! It is stale with the memory of being only a fourth-grader. What a long time ago you chirped it as you rollicked homeward—can it be just a few short weeks ago?

The Mother of the President

The central theme of Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt's life—and it must have been one of the main influences in that of the thirty-second President of the United States—was the profound intimacy between her and her only child. The story of home life at Hyde Park is warm with the natural affection of a particularly close mother-and-son relationship. Neither was ever far from the other's thoughts, however much geography might lie between.

This was as true after her son became President as before. His exceptional political achievements could make no difference in a relationship grounded in an extraordinary attachment to home scenes and memories.

Through the many years—glad years, trying years, fruitful years, times when they were together or times when they were apart—mother and son seem never to have been really separated by more than the threshold of an open door, like the door between their adjoining New York houses on East Sixty-fifth Street. Yet Mrs. Roosevelt was too strong a character to lose her identity in her absorption with her son's career. Her part in his life is better illustrated by a lively chapter in which, when he as a boy was quarantined in his room at Groton, she climbed a ladder daily to talk with him through a window.

Mrs. Roosevelt doubtless took great satisfaction in the honors that came to her as the President's mother. But one cannot think that these quite equalled the joy she realized in the reciprocal affection—so often expressed in a language more eloquent than words—that gave meaning and coherence to a long and satisfying life.

The Answer to Berlin

Berlin has denied that a Nazi submarine made an unprovoked attack on the American destroyer Greer, claiming that the U-boat fired only after being attacked. The Berlin radio even calls the Greer's story an "official U. S. A. lie." There may be Americans who will believe the Nazi Government rather than their own. When the Robin Moor was sunk, one United States Senator preferred to believe that the British did it, and those whose isolationism is desperate enough will believe anything. Berlin's story may serve them. Possibly its chief purpose was to help confuse American opinion and weaken American action.

We are convinced the great body of Americans will not be put off. Nazi reputation for truthfulness does not carry so far. And the ordinary man knows the sneaky nature of submarines. He would not blame a destroyer commander who did not wait to be attacked. Indeed, many Americans will hope that on Thursday President Roosevelt will serve notice that, on the route to Iceland at least, U-boats will pass at their own risk, with American ships authorized to fire on sight.

A Poll for Peace?

American isolationists who have eagerly offered questionnaires on which the citizen could record his dislike of war are not now rushing to give him an opportunity to say he likes peace. The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have put forward a genuine peace program which inspiringly voices the aspirations of free men everywhere for a new order of liberty and justice.

Do the isolationists dare to ask the American people if they are in favor of it? Apparently not. We would have to agree that it is not quite fair simply to ask the citizen if he is in favor of peace. Could he use $100? A simple peace query is as likely to get a misleading answer as the isolationists' favorite question, Do you want to keep out of war?

In each case the question is bigger than a word. In each case the word has a price-tag attached. What is the price of keeping out of war? Does it mean going to war alone later? Or does it mean accepting whatever kind of world the war produces? What is the price of supporting the Roosevelt-Churchill peace program? Does it mean fighting as an international policeman? Or will it be enough to furnish the tools?

These questions do not begin to plumb the depths of America's decision. They leave out the fundamental question whether peace without justice and liberty is worth while, but they may help us to see that to cry peace, peace, is not enough.

Memo: for Reference

There is no point in "I told you so's" unless something can be learned from them. Maybe something can be learned from this one.

Four or five years ago some Americans with a conscientious attitude about world affairs became deeply disturbed because the United States was selling scrap iron to Japan—which helped the Japanese make bombs to drop on innocent Chinese civilians in what Tokyo still calls the China incident. They asked an embargo on scrap iron to aggressors.

But governments couldn't be so particular about what was done with an article of commerce. China was a long way off. Japan was a good customer and there seemed some diplomatic hope of pacifying her. Not until September, 1940, when the Japanese were menacing the Netherlands Indies, was the scrap steel export halted and then not entirely until the freezing order this summer. Meanwhile, in twenty months of 1939 and 1940 Japan obtained more than 2,800,000 tons of American scrap iron and steel.

A little less than two years ago Russia began buying an unusual amount of copper in the American market. At that time the Soviet Union had a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany and was engaged in making war on Finland. There was suspicion that some of this copper might go across Siberia to Germany, which had run short of that metal during the previous World War. But could the United States impose a restriction to keep its red metal at home? The experts said copper was so plentiful that no kind of a limitation on its export in the interests of America's own defense could be justified.

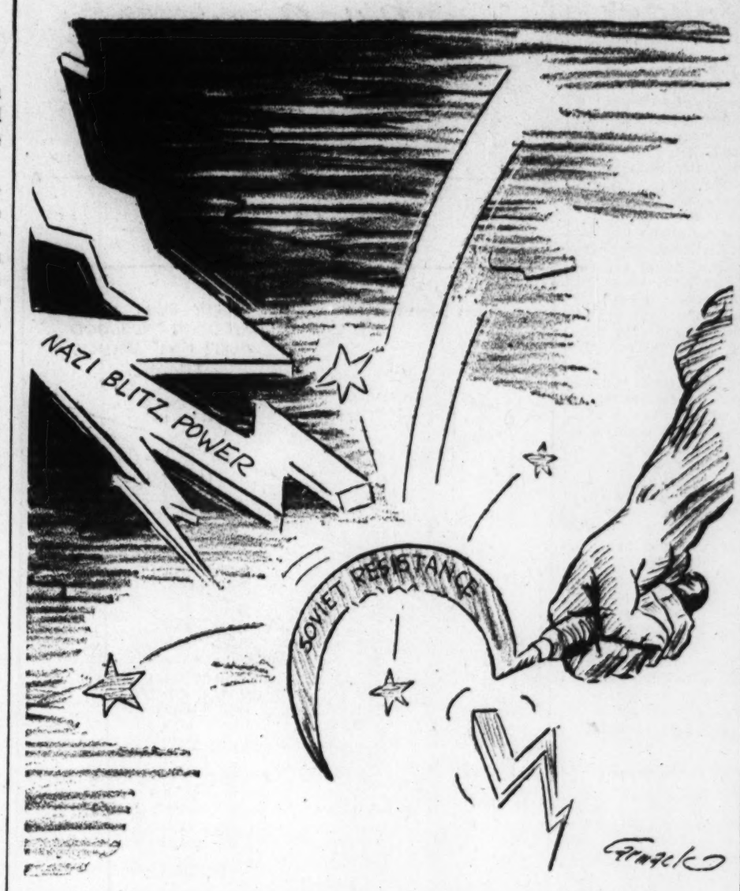
What is the situation now? Need for production of defense materials has so utterly outstripped all former estimates of demand that even with the copper mines in both North and South America rapidly increasing their output, there is a prospect that all civilian uses of this metal in the United States may have to be cut off in order to supply the munitions industries.

And scrap iron? A report from Pittsburgh to the financial page of a metropolitan newspaper says anxiety exists over the fact that steel output hovers around 97 per cent of rated capacity of the American steel industry instead of rising to 100 per cent or above, and that the focus of attention in this anxiety is an apparent shortage of scrap and pig iron. Scrap steel is said to be selling at $4 to $6 a ton above the official "ceiling" prices. Could that 2,800,000 tons of scrap be used that went to Japan? It could.

And why bring this up after the metal is gone? Because in the peace settlement that must follow war, a renewed effort probably will be made to use economic forces as an influence to keep the peace. Blockade is now a major weapon in the war effort; why should not embargo become an implement to preserve peace? and to avoid arming potential aggressors? Those who then advocate any sacrifice of profitable trade on moral grounds may again be attacked as impractical visionaries.

Hence this memorandum: Conscience is a hard-headed counselor.

The Duel



Chairs Present a Problem

According to Noah Webster, a chair is "a movable single seat with a back." Speaking bluntly and fundamentally, I dare say he is correct, however matter of fact and unsatisfactory that seems. I am convinced it contains a great deal of understatement; certainly, it lacks imagination, if not appreciation. To me, a chair is something much above its definition. It has a rich connotation as a word, and both comfort and character as an object of usefulness. At least, I contend, it *should* have.

I wonder, for instance, whether anyone reading Thoreau's remark that he had three chairs at Walden—"one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society"—would just set it down that at Walden there were three "movable single seats with backs." I very much doubt it. I rather think Mr. Webster himself would do better. Faced with that remark, I feel certain that he would alter his definition; and, unless dictionary makers are the dull, clayey sort of persons some have thought them (judging altogether, of course, by some of their definitions), I think he would have been intrigued into speculating as to whether those three chairs were all alike. Certainly he would have pondered whether the one reserved for solitude was any different from the other two!

Mr. Webster's possible reaction to Thoreau is at the moment only a secondary consideration. What concerns me is neither idly ruminant nor academic: I, too, have three chairs! But no Walden; nor can I get the three chairs I possess to arrange themselves into so agreeable a classification as Thoreau achieved. I wish I could; then a few of the minor perplexities of the daily round would be eliminated.

* * *

It happens that of the three chairs I have, the "two for friendship" function beautifully. They flank the hearth and are regularly occupied by Domina and myself. The "three for society" might be equally agreeable if that meant no disruption in the balance of the two and the possibility that the third would serve the necessities of solitude. It is that third chair which presents the problem!

As I see it, I shall have to discard it and get another. But, were that done and "one for solitude" put in its place, would I ever be able to bring the three together again for society's sake? That is the dilemma, and to have managed single-handed to drive it from his door, Thoreau must have been far wiser than we thought, and his house more richly furnished than we have admitted.

In search of solace, if not a solution, I turned to literature where things are always worked out with such nicety. "Goldilocks" presented the pre-eminent example: There the chair situation was perfectly handled—at least until Goldilocks meddled. There were three bears and three chairs, and while it was a closed corporation, so to speak, yet there was society, and no doubt solitude—and everyone was well content. And whatever kind those chairs were, they could never have been merely "movable single seats with backs"!

Thus thinking of solitude that for me couldn't be made to mingle with society, I voiced Leigh Hunt's poetic plaint:

> Oh, for a seat in some poetic nook,
> Just hid with trees and a sparkling brook.

There was, I grant, some enlargement of the issue here, for after all, it was not quite the poetic nook I was in need of. It was just the seat. My Northern Spy is conveniently situated, and its shade is sufficiently inviting. Even with a shade in which to sit and meditate, however, the matter of a proper seat still looms prominently. Then, too, if Hunt were casting his thoughts afar off to the Greeks in his search for a seat and poetic nook, I should be forced to drop the matter altogether. For I doubt whether even Sappho's reading could have charmed me into forgetfulness of those seats of slab stone. Naturally, that may measure in a degree the distance between the classics and myself; but as far as that goes, I'm afraid I should have fared hardly any better on those antique Florentine affairs (or even on a New England fireside settle)!

* * *

Once I rejoiced because I thought I had found the solution in "Macbeth" when that redoubtable thane remarked: "This castle hath a pleasant seat." Subsequent rereading, alas, brought me no enlightenment as to its exact nature.

And so I came again to Thoreau: "I had three chairs in my house: one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society." I analyzed that statement thoroughly: "One for solitude," quite right; "two for friendship," yes, that follows agreeably; "three for society," incontestable. Hold on, though, "one" and "two" and "three"—that makes six chairs!

Things were becoming far more serious than I imagined possible. It now looked as though I should have to do away with all three chairs and start again from scratch. In that case, what should I do with solitude, friendship, and society in the interim?

I confess to a little frustration at this point. I began rather excitedly to compile lists of different varieties and species in the attempt to find three that would combine to meet all the required situations. I juggled rockers and straightbacks, overstuffed and streamlined, those with reclining gadgets and those with footrests.

Disappointed with the poets, I tried the neighbors. And finally, I approached Domina. She answered *ex cathedra* from the other side of the fireplace, and her words were those deep-throated ones of Kenko the poet of fourteenth century Japan:

> Too much furniture in one's living-room.
> Too many pens in a stand.
> Too many Buddhas in a private shrine.
> Too many rocks, trees and herbs in a garden.
> Too many children in a house.
> Too many words when men meet.
> Too many books in a bookcase there can never be.
> Nor too much litter in a dust heap.

Of course, it was only a fragment, and in translation; so I'm a little in doubt—but, somehow, I rather feel that Domina meant it would be just as well to forget the whole matter.

Still, if Thoreau had three chairs—I'm forgetting, though, that there was no Domina at Walden!

JOEL DISHER

The Wide Horizon

Should U. S. Back de Gaulle?

By Norton Webb

With Vichy each day tightening its "collaboration" with the Nazis, many Americans are naturally weighing the advantages of repudiating the Pétain regime and recognizing the Free French government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The State Department has, of course, felt it could do some good by "playing along" with Vichy, believing that to recognize de Gaulle might make it harder to help the French people who are resisting Hitlerism within France. Occasional outbursts of the Nazi-controlled press against Ambassador Leahy have undoubtedly shown his presence was detrimental to Hitler's plans. But the advantages of working with Vichy have never been very clear and are daily becoming dimmer.

Admiral Leahy's sojourn may still have a "delayed action" value on Vichy-Nazi "collaboration." Yet this is speculative because of the secrecy and finesse of Vichy diplomacy. Marshal Pétain's speech on full collaboration with Germany, for instance, was clear. But a few days later the Vichy representative in Washington said the speech meant nothing of the kind.

* * *

Some see America's supposedly moderating influence at Vichy as a sustaining ray of hope for the greater part of the French people who daily yearn for the restoration of their ideals of freedom and the Revolution. In doing this, however, is not the United States also supporting a dictatorial Government unrepresentative of France, that merely exists on sufferance and because backed by the tyrannical Nazi war machine?

There is some danger, also, that United States recognition of Vichy is seen as a sign by the French people that America favors such a regime and it should therefore be accepted by them. American support of Pétain, also, may give him just the time he wants to consolidate his hold on the country.

By contrast, shifting the focus of attention at large from American influence in Vichy in most Frenchmen's minds and the world to American support of the Free French might alter the balance of power in an important and beneficial way. The 39,000,000 pro-democracy Frenchmen could then give allegiance with glad hearts and clear consciences to a French Government in complete accord with their ideals of liberty and freedom.

De Gaulle as a chief, suffers from being too little known among the French people. This can only be overcome by comprehensive American and British action in breaking down the heavy wall of Vichy-Nazi propaganda and censorship that keeps the hapless French from learning about their Free French brothers.

* * *

De Gaulle is also at a disadvantage in representing mostly military interests. One would like to see a Herriot or a Boncour at his side to represent the democratic masses of France. There are, however, some civilians in his government, one being Maurice Dejean, an able former Quai d'Orsay diplomat, now Free French Director of Political Affairs, who is gradually shaping a Free French policy. M. Dejean recently declared that de Gaulle's means of achievement were still modest—Free French troops number only a few tens of thousand (a London source puts them at 40,000). The Free French navy includes thirty warships and eighty merchant vessels or a quarter of France's merchant marine. The Free French Air Force is still in its formative stage, although nearly 1,500 of its airmen have flown with the RAF to fight the Luftwaffe.

Free French policy is based on: (1) active participation in the war against Nazism; (2) action relating to freeing the French Empire from the Vichy or Nazi grasp; (3) maintenance of France's morale.

What is important is that General de Gaulle still recognizes the French Republic and Constitution of 1875 and is pledged to abide by the results of a French general election if he is in command at Paris when the Germans withdraw.

America, it would seem, ought to benefit by supporting this program, as its aims not only square with her own ideas of defense but those of Britain, now so actively aiding the de Gaulle cause. The Free French movement is really today the only encouraging rallying point for liberty-loving French and unquestionably can accomplish greater good for them, in the long run, than Vichy's small reactionary clique.

Finally, United States backing of de Gaulle would strengthen Anglo-American unity for world action and implement the Eight Points.

Thinking Toward Peace: "What We Are Fighting For"

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present excerpts from a memorandum of the Special Committee of the National Policy Committee on What We Are Fighting For.

The institutions with which we fight the war will be the initial institutions with which we make the peace. Since an American-British victory is precedent to the peace, the United States and Britain will be predominant in these institutions. But the basis of collaboration is wider than the collaboration between these two Powers: The future of the Azores, for instance, is of joint concern to Brazil and the United States; the governments-in-exile of the occupied North Atlantic Coast are participants in the Battle of the North Atlantic.

One of the major tasks of the coming period is the proper application of the federal principle, the proper allocation of function among governmental units.

In choosing a framework for our new order, we must decide between two principles: Is membership to be limited, or universal? It was generally agreed that the American people tend to favor the latter (one member remarked that anyway the Americans and British always get along better when there is a third party present). On the other hand, it was recognized that the basis cannot be universal if it is democratic, and that unless genuine communication can take place among the constituent peoples, the organization of the area can be hardly more than formal.

It was said that the League of Nations was too universal in practice rather than in concept—that the concept presupposes common agreement on what is justice and so limits the area over which it can be applied.

The point was made that people want to be both practical and idealistic. The range of popular vision is, however, much shorter on the practical side. The makers of our Constitution knew that military, trade, and tax powers were necessary to the new Government. We, too, can see areas—tariffs and currencies, for instance—whose proper treatment leads to the formation of a supra-national order. What is needed is, therefore, a double program, a program of far-reaching ideals—it was stressed that half-big terms cannot be used—and a program of practical action that does not overshoot what people can see as practical.

Policed Order May Come First

Last time, it was pointed out, Wilson could make the assumption that the younger generations were all for the League, that the revolution was on our side. This time, over large areas, the younger generations are against us—one of our tasks is to reroute them into the Western tradition. There will be a hard interim, during which an American-British policed order will have to serve as the seed-bed of a new order to follow.

While admitting this disadvantage over and above the usual post-war wave of desire for normalcy, other members felt that we have certain advantages this time that were lacking before. Last time, there was great nostalgia for the good old days; retroactive concepts—nationality, for instance—were written into the peace. Today's world is not troubled by nostalgia for the 1930's. Moreover, we now have the inestimable advantage of experience in world organization. Looking backward over the twenty years between wars, we can estimate strengths and weaknesses that will serve us in molding the shape of things to come.

Concurrent Citizenship

Total war requires total peace. Last time, the peoples were not enough aware of what was going on—the mechanisms of peace, Dawes Plan, reconstruction, Economic Conference of 1927, were too much like private projects. And the League was a league of States—it was not bottomed on personal loyalty and it was not topped by capacity for initiative. A number of those present believed that the new order must provide for concurrent citizenship, so that individuals participate in it as well as in the nation to which they belong. It was widely agreed that the new order must undertake some things under its own power.

Four fields of world action were agreed as desirable for the new Government: Control of strategic materials, management of investment, the opening of new areas, post-war relief. Action in the first of these fields can begin now, with the establishment of joint discretionary controls to provide raw materials for American-British war needs, to prevent their falling into Hitler's hands, and to succor producing populations whose normal outlets are blocked. Joint controls of this sort can bring about a measure of reorganization while the war is going on; they will be a cohesive force during the period of post-war transition; and therefore a bridge to an active peace.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.